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LITERATURE.

A SYNOPSIS ACCOUNT OF THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COMMISSIONS AND THEIR REPORTS.

(Prepared for the *Literary World* by C. A. BASTED, late foundation scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge.)

[Concluded from No. 321.]

II. THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COMMISSION REPORT.

THE Cambridge Commission was issued at the same time with the Oxford. It consisted of the Bishop of Chester, the Dean of Ely, Sir John Herschel, Sir John Romilly, (Attorney General), and Professor Sedgwick. It seems to have proceeded much more easily and comfortably than the other Commission. The University and College authorities were, with very few exceptions, disposed to give the Commissioners all the information required, and, as might naturally be expected, their report is marked by a tone of correspondingly greater satisfaction. The body of the Report itself is seventy pages shorter than that of the Oxford Commission, while the appendix (consisting chiefly of evidence from College and University authorities and distinguished graduates) is more than a hundred pages longer.

The earliest authentic Royal Letters Patent to the University of Cambridge are those of Henry III., in which it is recognized as already of long existence. It was regularly incorporated in the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth.

The laws of the University may be divided into two classes. I. The Code of Queen Elizabeth and other royal ordinances, which can only be changed or abrogated by the crown. II. The Regulations and Bye-Laws of the University, made by the University Senate and revocable by the same body.

THE OFFICERS.

The highest academical office is that of CHANCELLOR, but it is, except on rare occasions, purely honorary, and the Chancellor himself seldom appears at Cambridge. He is elected by the Senate.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

Is nominated by the Heads of Houses (Masters of Colleges or Halls), from among themselves, according to a certain rotation, and elected by the Senate. He superintends the whole administration of University affairs, and is also, by act of Parliament, a magistrate for both the county and the town of Cambridge. The municipal authorities of Cambridge are indeed subordinate to the officers of the University. The Mayor and Bailiffs at their election are obliged to take certain oaths before the Vice-Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor has also the sole right of licensing wine and ale-houses in Cambridge. He has further the right of *discommuning*, that is, prohibiting, all undergraduates from dealing with any tradesman or inhabitant of the town, who has violated the University privileges or regulations. All these powers have caused much soreness on the part of the townspeople at various times, and the town authorities sent a memorial to the Commission on the subject, which memorial was replied to by the University. A compromise of the various matters in dispute is suggested by the Commission.

THE HIGH STEWARD

Is also an officer of great dignity. [He is

generally though not necessarily, a nobleman, and is usually supposed particularly to represent the interests of the University in the House of Lords.]

THE PROCTORS

Are nominated by the Colleges according to a certain cycle and selected annually. They have two assistants, or Pro-Proctors. An important part of their duty is to act, in behalf of the University, as special guardians of the public morals.

THE TAXORS

Are two in number, nominated annually in the same manner as the Proctors. Their principal duty is to inspect weights and measures. The Commissioners recommend the abolition of this office, as involving powers more properly exercised by the Municipal than by the University authorities.

THE SCRUTATORS,

Two in number, appointed as above. Their duty is to collect the votes in the Non-Regent House. (The Proctors collect the votes in the Regent House.)

THE [PUBLIC] ORATOR,

An office of great honor and high precedence, appointed by the Senate on the nomination of the Heads of Houses. He is Spokesman of the Senate, on public occasions, and delivers addresses [in Latin] when distinguished persons take honorary degrees.

THE LIBRARIAN AND THE REGISTRARY.

Appointed as above.

THE ESQUIRE-BEADLES

Are three in number. Their office is chiefly formal, their principal duty being to walk before the Vice-Chancellor on public occasions, carrying their silver staves of office.

THE SENATE

Is the legislative body of the University. It is divided into two houses, called REGENT and NON-REGENT. The former consists of the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, Taxors, Moderators, and Esquire-beadles; all M. A.'s. of less than five, and all Doctors of Divinity, Civil Law, and Physic, of less than two years' standing. The latter is composed of M. A.'s. of five years' standing, Bachelors of Divinity, and Doctors in three Faculties of two years, standing. To have a vote in the Senate, the graduate must keep his name on the books of some college (which involves a small annual payment), or on the list of the *commorantes in villa*.

The *Caput Senatus* is a council formed of the Vice-Chancellor, a Doctor in each of the Faculties, one Regent M. A., and one Non-Regent M. A. The Vice-Chancellor's five assistants are elected by the Heads of Houses, and the Doctors of the three Faculties, out of fifteen persons nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors. All *Graces* (as the legislative measures proposed by the Senate are termed) have to be submitted first to the *Caput*, each member of which has an absolute veto on the grace. If it passes the *Caput*, it is then publicly recited in both houses, and at a subsequent meeting, voted on, first in the Non-Regent House, and then in the other. If it passes both, it becomes valid.

The Commissioners recommend a proposal emanating from the University itself, to construct a larger council, and one less limited in its mode of election, which shall assume the principal features of the *Caput*.

DISCIPLINE.

The University has adopted very stringent rules to prevent extravagance on the part of the students. Any tradesman who allows a student to run in debt with him to an amount exceeding \$25, without informing his college tutor, or to incur any debt for wine or spirituous liquors without giving notice of it to the same functionary during the current quarter, or who shall take any promissory note from a student without his tutor's knowledge, is liable to be *discommuned*.

As many of the students live in lodgings, the proctors are compelled to exercise a strict supervision over the lodging-houses.

DEGREES.

The degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS.

The statutes of Queen Elizabeth prescribe a four years' course of study for this degree; the first year being devoted to *Rhetoric*, the second and third to *Dialectics*, and the fourth to Philosophy.

By the present regulations, the candidate for the B. A. degree is required to have been resident at least half of each of ten terms, beginning with the *last* term of one academical year. [This makes the period of residence extend over a space of three and a third years, more than half of which time is occupied by the vacations.] Some colleges require an examination before entrance; others do not. There is no University examination till the fifth term of residence when the student has to pass what is called the *Previous Examination* [in University slang, the *Little Go*]. Its subjects are: *One of the Gospels in the Original Greek; Paley's Evidences; Old Testament History; one Greek, one Latin author; the elements of Arithmetic, and two Books of Euclid.*

At the second or final examination, the students, not candidates for mathematical honors (familiarly called the *πολλοι*, or Pöll men), are examined in *half the Acts of the Apostles and one Epistle; one Greek author; one Latin author; three books of Paley's Moral Philosophy; Church History, to the Council of Nice; the History of the Reformation in England; Arithmetic; three Books of Euclid; the rudiments of Algebra; Mechanics, and Hydrostatics.* Every candidate for this examination must have attended, for at least one term, the lectures of one of the thirteen principal University Professors, and have obtained a pass certificate at that professor's examination. (This is a recent regulation.) The *πολλοι* are arranged in four classes, according to merit, those in each class being placed alphabetically. The candidates for mathematical honors pass the same examination in Paley and Ecclesiastical History as the *πολλοι*. They then undergo a *pass* mathematical examination in the lower subjects, which lasts three days; and after a week's interval are examined five days in the higher subjects. They are then arranged in three classes according to order of merit individually. This is the *Mathematical Tripos*. [The first man in the first class is the *Senior Wrangler*.]

The *Classical Tripos* is a voluntary examination in Classics, which takes place soon after. Candidates for it must have taken mathematical honors or been in the *first* class of the *πολλοι*. They are required to translate into English (in writing) passages from all the best Greek and Latin authors, and also to translate English prose and verse into Greek and Latin prose and verse; and to answer questions in Ancient History. Those

who pass with credit are arranged in three classes, the names in the first two standing according to individual merit, those in the third alphabetically.

Each of these *triposes* has four examiners. (They are generally young men, sometimes only just M. A.'s.) There is no *visà voce* in the examinations.

A board of Mathematical Studies was lately constituted to regulate the higher department of the mathematical examination. The commissioners recommend the appointment of a similar Classical Board.

MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL PRIZES.

The University Mathematical Prizes are but three in number: two Smith's prizes for B. A.'s, and a (biennial) Adams's prize, for graduates of any standing. The Classical Prizes are two medals for B. A.'s, who, having been Senior Optimis at least [in the second class of the Mathematical Tripos], afterwards pass the best classical examination; two Latin essay prizes in money for Bachelors; two ditto for under-graduates in their third year. Open to all under-graduates, a medal for Latin Hexameters; one for a Greek ode; one for a Latin ode; one for Greek and Latin epigrams; a prize of books for a translation of Shakspeare into Greek Iambics. There are also *University Scholarships*, on five different foundations, at least one of which yearly is open to all under-graduates. The most effective encouragements and rewards, however, are beyond all doubt, the College Fellowships.

THE MORAL SCIENCE TRIPOS

Has been recently instituted. All Bachelors of Arts, Law, or Medicine, are eligible as candidates. They are examined in moral philosophy, political economy, modern history, general jurisprudence, and the laws of England. Those who pass with credit are arranged in three classes. Professor Whewell has founded three prizes for those who pass the best examination in moral philosophy.

THE NATURAL SCIENCE TRIPOS

Is also of recent institution. It is subject to the same rules as the preceding. Candidates are examined in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, botany, geology, and mineralogy. There is no authorized University provision for the study of civil engineering, or of the modern languages.

THE VOLUNTARY THEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Its subjects are the New Testament in the original Greek, selections from the early Fathers, the articles and liturgy of the English Church, and ecclesiastical history. All Bachelors of Arts or Law who have attended, for at least one term, the lectures of two of the three Divinity Professors, are eligible candidates. The names of those who pass with credit are printed alphabetically, and they are at liberty to offer themselves for a further examination in Hebrew. [Although this examination is *Voluntary* so far as the University is concerned, many bishops now require all Cambridge graduates, seeking orders in their sees, to have passed it.]

A Syndicate (Committee) of the University has recommended that the *ten terms'* residence required for the B. A. degree be reduced to *nine*, the requisite length of residence in each term being proportionally increased. In this recommendation the commissioners concur; they suggest also that after the *previous examination* the students should be left free to choose their own course of study, and

that the B. A. should be attainable by passing in *any one* of the four triposes.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Every B. A. of three years' standing may proceed to this degree on payment of certain fees.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

A B. D. must be an M. A. of seven years' standing, have kept an act [public disputation in Latin], and preached an English sermon and a Latin sermon in the University Church.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

A D. D. must be an M. A. of twelve years' standing. The exercises are the same as for the B. D. degree.

THEOLOGICAL PRIZES.

There are three for essays.

The *Norrisian*, open to all students (or who have been students) of the University, between the ages of twenty and thirty.

The *Hulsean*, open to all below the standing of M. A.

The *Burney*, open to Bachelors of the first year.

There are also three theological and six Hebrew Scholarships open to Bachelors.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

The candidates for this degree must have resided nine terms (equal to three years), and been on the boards of some College for six years, have passed the "previous examination," attended the lectures of the Professor of Civil Law for three terms, and passed a series of examinations in the subject of them; that is to say, in General Jurisprudence, as illustrated by Roman and English law. The names of those who pass creditably are arranged in three classes according to merit.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

A D. C. L. must be a B. C. L. of five years' standing, and have kept two acts.

BACHELOR OF PHYSIC.

The candidate for this degree must have had his name five years on the boards of some College, have resided three years, and attended medical lectures and hospital practice during the other two; also, have attended the lectures of the Professors of Anatomy, Chemistry, and Botany, and the Downing Professor of Medicine, and passed an examination to their satisfaction.

DOCTOR OF PHYSIC.

The candidate for this degree must be a Bachelor of Physic of five years' standing, have attended hospital practice for three years, and passed an examination satisfactory to the Medical Professors of the University.

BACHELOR AND DOCTOR OF MUSIC.

The conditions for both these degrees are the same. The candidate must be a member of some College, satisfy the Professor of Music as to his proficiency in the art, and compose a solemn piece of music to be performed before the Vice-Chancellor.

OATHS AND DECLARATIONS.

There are no oaths or subscriptions before proceeding to the first degree; a *promise* is made at matriculation to obey the laws and uphold the privileges of the University. The subscription, before proceeding to the B. A. degree, asserts merely that the candidate is a *bona fide* member of the Church of England. Those who proceed to higher degrees, sub-

scribe to the articles of the Church of England, and take various academical oaths, some of which have become practically obsolete. The Commissioners therefore recommend their discontinuance, as well as that of subscription to the thirty-nine articles, except in the case of theological students.

PROFESSORSHIPS.

These are, in the order of their foundation:

The Lady Margaret's Readership in Divinity.

The four Barnaby Lecturers (now nominal appointments).

The Linacre Professorship of Medicine (nearly nominal).

The five Regius Professorships of Divinity, Hebrew, Greek, Civil Law, and Physic.

Sir Thomas Adams's Professorship of Arabic.

The Lord Almoner's Readership in Arabic.

The Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics.

The Knightsbridge Professorship of Moral Philosophy.

The Professorship of Music.

The Professorship of Chemistry.

The Plumian Professorship of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.

The Professorship of Anatomy.

The Sadlerian Lectureships in Algebra.

The Professorship of Modern History.

The Professorship of Botany.

The Woodwardian Professorship of Geology.

The Lowndean Professorship of Anatomy and Geometry.

The Norrison Professorship of Divinity.

The Jacksonian Professorship of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

The Downing Professorship of the Laws of England.

The Downing Professorship of Medicine.

The Professorship of Mineralogy.

The Professorship of Political Economy.

The Disney Professorship of Archaeology.

The oldest of these professorships was founded in 1502; the latest in 1851. Some of them are well endowed—thus, the Regius Professorship of Divinity has above \$5000 per annum, net income, while others are not worth more than \$150 per annum, and some (e.g., the Professorship of Political Economy) have no endowment whatever. [If the professorial endowments were *equally* divided, they would average about \$1100 income a-piece.]

The Commissioners recommend the creation of a large staff of public lecturers, who shall not be compelled to take orders, as many of the College Fellows are, or to remain unmarried as they all are. Such a measure, it is supposed, would retain in the University many able men who are now in haste to quit it after taking their degrees. To supply the funds requisite for the compensation of this new body (and also for the assistance of such professorships as are inadequately endowed), it is suggested that the funds of the separate colleges might be assessed, and some of their fellowships suppressed.

TUITION.

The larger colleges have a very efficient staff of tutors and lecturers. In the smaller ones there is some difficulty in affording the requisite amount and variety of instruction in all the University departments. At the

large colleges, however, no less than at the small, private tuition threatens to supersede practically all other forms of instruction. This system, though liable to serious objections, is the product of a real want experienced by the students. Dr. Whewell wishes to have private tuition forcibly suppressed, but most of the other authorities examined consider that such a course would be impracticable.

LECTURE ROOMS, LABORATORIES, &c.

The provision of these is altogether insufficient. Several of the Professors are obliged to borrow or hire college lecture rooms.

SCIENTIFIC MUSEUMS.

These are:

The Anatomical Museum, comprising five different collections.

A small temporary Botanic Museum in the Botanic Garden.

The Woodwardian Museum of Geology.

The Mineralogical Museum, comprising four distinct collections.

All badly accommodated.

The erection of an ample series of buildings for museums and lecture rooms is strongly recommended by the Commissioners.

THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM

Was founded by the will of Viscount Fitzwilliam, who died 1816, bequeathing to the University all his books, pictures, and works of art, and \$500,000, with the interest of which a museum was to be built to contain the collection. The accumulation of interest having amounted to more than \$200,000, the building was commenced, in 1837, by Basevi, and after his death carried on by Mr. Cockerell. The internal decorations have not yet been entirely completed for want of funds, but the building externally forms one of the great architectural ornaments of Cambridge.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The University Library contains 170,000 volumes of books, and more than 3000 manuscripts.

It is entitled, under the Copyright Act, to a copy of every new book published in Great Britain. The commissioners recommend (not, however, with the librarian's concurrence) that this privilege be commuted for a money payment.

The books in the public library (with some obvious exceptions, such as manuscripts, illustrated works of great value, encyclopædias, &c.) may be taken out upon tickets signed by any member of the senate, not more than ten volumes by one person. More than 25,000 volumes are thus removed every year, and the librarian states that the total damage sustained in consequence of this system, whether from actual loss or wear and tear, does not exceed \$250 a year.

The governing committee of the library is very large, comprising, among other officers, all the heads of houses, all the professors, and all the doctors of the three faculties. The substitution of a smaller and more manageable syndicate is recommended. The addition to the library of a reading-room is also suggested.

The Fitzwilliam Library (in the Museum) consists of about 6000 volumes, most of them rare; it comprises a very fine collection of missals and some splendidly illustrated works.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

Nearly all the colleges have valuable col-

lections of ancient books, but the funds provided for their progressive augmentation not being large, there is a deficiency of modern works for the use of students. The library of Trinity holds the first rank. As many as 5000 volumes a year are taken out of it by members of the college (under-graduates as well as graduates), and the average annual loss is only three volumes. There are about 35,000 books in this library, chiefly classical, mathematical, and theological. Next to this comes the library of St. John's, containing 26,000 volumes.

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

[Familiarly known as the "Pitt Press"] is a very large and complete establishment, containing frames for 70 compositors, presses for 56 pressmen, eight printing machines, and a ten horse-power engine. Since the virtual abolition of the monopoly of printing Bibles, the income has been very small. [The Commissioners seem very much puzzled as to how it is to be made larger.]

UNIVERSITY REVENUES.

The income of the University available for general purposes, is about \$40,000; the appropriated income about \$64,000. The sources of this income are various; the largest is the fees charged on matriculating and graduating students. The matriculation fee varies with the students' rank, from \$6 to \$80; the degree fee is about \$40, which is doubled for all persons having a certain annual income of more than \$130. Such persons are called "Compounders." It is recommended that the exaction of this extra fee be discontinued.

The University accounts are printed annually.

THE COLLEGES.

The collegiate system sprung up in Cambridge exactly as it did at Oxford. St. Peter's, the oldest Cambridge foundation, was established ten years after Merton College, Oxford.

The Commissioners do not approve of admitting University students unconnected with any college.

The general expense of a college student, belonging to the ordinary grade (Pensioner), varies from \$700 to \$1500 a year. [The best men get a considerable portion of this back in the shape of scholarships, exhibitions, &c. A scholarship is sometimes worth \$400 a year, and a school exhibition* even more.]

In the majority of the colleges the master or Head of the house is chosen by the fellows themselves. The masterships of St. Peter's and Jesus are at the disposal of the Bishop of Ely; that of Trinity is conferred by the Crown. The emoluments of the "Heads" are very handsome, varying from \$3,700 to \$13,500 a year. The whole number of fellowships in all the colleges, exclusive of King's, is 356, of which 272 are open. The emoluments of the fellowships vary from a merely nominal income (in the case of what are called *Bye* fellowships) to \$2000 per annum.

The Commissioners think the restriction of celibacy cannot be removed with advantage. They recommend that in those Colleges where the Fellows are obliged to take orders, they should be allowed seven or eight years before doing so; as is indeed the case at Trinity and St. John's.

* An exhibition is a stipend given to the head boys of a school, conditional on their proceeding to some particular college in one of the universities.

KING'S COLLEGE.

A separate account of the Colleges, severally is not thought necessary by the Commissioners, except in the case of King's and Trinity Hall. King's is virtually a part of the foundation of Eton school, its only students being scholars of Eton, who succeed to the scholarships and fellowships of the College, according to seniority, pretty much as a matter of course. The whole number of scholars or "Collegers" at Eton is 70, and the graduates of King's about three annually. "The education of so small a number of students cannot but be regarded as entirely disproportionate to the great revenues and capabilities of the College." King's has some peculiar privileges, one of the most important of which—the exemption of its students from passing the University examination on taking their B. A. degree—it has recently relinquished of its own accord. It is recommended that the revenues be re-distributed in such a manner that the College shall be open to all Etonians—that is to nearly ten times the number of young men now eligible.

TRINITY HALL

Was founded for the study of Civil and Canon Law, the latter of which is entirely out of date.

[The Regius Professor of Civil Law is practically, though not officially, connected with this College.]

SCHOLARSHIPS.

There are above 700 scholarships in the various Colleges without including the School Exhibitions, of which more than 400 are entirely open. Their value varies from a merely nominal one to \$400 a year.

SIZARSHIPS.

There are nearly a hundred and fifty Sizar, or poor students, in the University, who are charged less for their tuition, besides receiving direct pecuniary assistance. Certain menial services were formerly incumbent upon them, which have since been abolished. An instance is given of a sizar who only paid \$90 to his College in three years and a half. (This did not, however, include his expenses for private tuition, which were considerable, amounting to \$550.)

COLLEGE REVENUES.

The gross income of the seventeen Colleges, is probably \$900,000—that of Trinity exceeds \$170,000.

THE APPENDIX

Consists of evidence from University and College officers, very full and circumstantial. The College examinations, (annual at least in all, and semi-annual in some,) form an important feature in contradistinction to the state of things at Oxford. Some of the Colleges also give prizes of plate for English orations. In general, however, there is no direct encouragement for rhetoric or English composition, nor does this want, or any necessity of providing for it, ever seem to have occurred to the Commissioners.

[The first general impression on reading these two reports would seem to be that the system of what are called "optional studies," is coming into favor in England. But before arriving at this conclusion too hastily, we must recollect that as the English youth enters the University at the age of 19, he will not begin his optional studies (supposing the recommendations of the

Commissioners to be carried out) until he has nearly attained his majority.

Grave doubts have been expressed whether the new examinations at Cambridge, and the proposed professional restorations at Oxford, will lead to any important practical results, at least for some time. But one thing is certain: they will remove from the English Universities the reproach frequently directed at them by foreigners, that "they teach nothing but Classics, Mathematics, and a little Divinity."]

HENGSTENBERG ON THE REVELATION.*

SOME time ago we called attention to the first volume of this elaborate exposition. The recent issue of the second volume, which completes the work, affords us another opportunity to speak in high praise of the author's learning and ability. Hengstenberg is, in truth, among the few of the German commentators who have not indulged largely in rationalistic and semi-infidel speculations, and perversions of holy writ; rarely does he go beyond what the sober and sensible divines and interpreters in England, as well as in our own country, have united in agreeing upon as the object, design, teaching, etc., of the Bible. His tone is reverential; his spirit full of pious and noble aspirations; his aim is ever to vindicate God's truth; and, though we are far from meaning to assert that we accord with him in all his interpretations, we feel that it is only his due to say that every student of Scripture will derive from his writings instruction and valuable assistance.

The present volume commences with Chap. xii. 18, and goes through the book. It is equally full with the previous volume, and treats upon questions whereon commentators are, and we suppose will continue to be, divided. This is not the place, even were there room for such discussions, to enter at large upon the mooted points; probably, the views of Hengstenberg will meet with favor from the larger portion of the Christian community; and those who do not accept his interpretations will, at least, respect the motives and admire the candor of the learned expositor. We will not, on our part, pretend to pronounce upon volumes covering so large a variety of topics, and treating of so many of those matters which form the *crucis criticorum*; it is enough that we commend the book to our readers as one that will profit them, if they choose to consult it. A single extract, on a nice point, is all that our limits admit.

Speaking of the thousand years' reign, which, he says, is mentioned not less than *six* times, and as a suitable commencement for which he thinks Christmas eve, A. D. 800, would answer, when the Pope crowned Charlemagne, he goes on to speak more particularly, as follows:—

"Believers lived during the thousand years; at the end they go into perfect bliss. The ungodly on the other hand did not live during the thousand years; but they were in hades and in torment; and at the end of the thousand years they pass out of their provisional estate of misery into the final one, and shall be cast into the lake of fire. *This is the first resurrection.* The Apocalypse invariably points to a double stage of blessedness—the one awaiting believers immediately after their departure out of this

life; the other what they are to receive when they enter the new Jerusalem—comp. ch. vi. 11, —where the two are placed beside each other. The most precise expression for the former we have in ch. xiv. 13, 'blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth;' and for the second in ch. xix. 9, 'blessed are those who are called to the marriage supper of the Lamb.'

..... There can be no doubt, that by the first resurrection we are here primarily to understand that first stage of blessedness.

..... The only thing which can raise any doubt regarding the most natural and obvious view, is that the resurrection is here spoken of. This expression appears only to suit the heavenly state of blessedness. But when John denotes the two stages by the same name in order to make them known as the component parts of the same salvation, and only distinguishes them, the one as the first, the other as the second resurrection, there must of necessity in the one case attach to the term a certain want of literal-ity. This want is all but expressly indicated by the phrase 'first resurrection.' Two resurrections, in the proper sense, are not conceivable—if we would not abandon the ground of Scripture, which nowhere knows of anything but a general resurrection.

"Strange, truly, is the prejudice against the view we have propounded of the thousand years' reign, as if it took from us somewhat of our consolation! as if it were fitted to overthrow our hope! a prejudice which has been greatly strengthened by the too great support obtained by Bengel for the opinion advocated by him. On the contrary, it is very consolatory for us to know, that we have the thousand years already behind us; therefore, before us, not the mere glimmering, but the clear day—not the preliminary victory, which is again to be succeeded by a heavy reverse, but a final conquest. If the old earth is always to get more corrupt and full of wickedness, it is a great consolation, that we have got so far over the pilgrimage to the new earth on which righteousness dwells."

BOURNE'S CAPTIVITY IN PATAGONIA.*

MR. BOURNE left New Bedford in February, 1839, as mate of a California bound schooner, entered the Straits of Magellan at the end of April, and went ashore with a party from his vessel to procure fresh provisions by gunning. They were met by the natives, who decoyed the men into a visit to a neighboring village for meat and eggs; neither the village nor the articles were discoverable, and the whole four were captives. The three were suffered to go to the ship for a ransom; they returned the next day; the rum and tobacco were bagged, but Mr. Bourne was not delivered up. The game was to be repeated the next day, but a storm arose, the ship was driven out of sight, and the mate of the John Allyne was to taste the sweets of savage life during the next three months in the migratory camp life of the Patagonians. They were very frequently in doubt whether they should murder him or not, but they concluded on the whole to keep him as a kind of sailor bill of exchange (sadly rumpled and torn in the process), redeemable at some future time in an indefinite quantity of ship's provisions, spirits, and hardware. The rascals had a very limited supply of Spanish jargon, through which the captive and his friends made themselves at times mutually comprehensible.

There was an old chief, not exactly a fine old fellow, to whose family party Mr. Bourne was attached. There is certainly no attempt

to make a hero of him, though our unwilling adventurer very charitably dignifies him with a name. He calls him old Parosilver and sometimes Old Boy, a title of honor, the sound of which tickled him amazingly. He had four wives, and could beat them lustily on occasions; but otherwise he seems to have been, as a chief, considerable of a humbug. When Bourne walked out of the tent once or twice by night, meditating escape, old Parosilver lay watching him, apparently asleep, in full confidence that the dogs would drive him back again,—which they did; and the old heathen had the good manners neither to give his friend a cudgelling or say anything of the transaction—an instance of politeness quite Chesterfieldian under the circumstances. The women did not like Bourne. He appears to have showed them no special attention, and they were for putting him out of the way—in other words, probably, for picking his bones at once—but prospective rum outweighed such lean cannibalizing, and the men held on to the Bourne stock in hope some day of a better dividend.

The tribe into which Mr. Bourne's lot was cast numbered about one thousand people, though we do not hear much of their collective movements, or of old Parosilver's government councils. What the government, if any, was, it seems difficult to determine.

"Whether his power was hereditary or elective, I could not learn: but incline to the belief that it was hereditary, as it appeared to be, in his theory at least, absolute. In all questions of importance his decision is final; yet his subjects take considerable liberty with his opinions, sometimes oppose his counsels, and even question his authority. On the appearance of such democratic symptoms, he sometimes finds it necessary to assert his sovereignty with spirit, and brandishes his cutlass smartly before their eyes."

Patagonia, we need not inform the reader, is not exactly a Typee. There are no damsels delicately arrayed in flowers there, and philosophic Melvillian savages don't lounge about there with the gentlemanly ease of Broadway club-men. No person desirous of being romantically shipwrecked should throw himself on those melancholy shores. It is the most oppressive, miserable, sneaking kind of existence conceivable, to be dragged about by a set of dirty, half-starved savages, playing the part of Titania, with your eyes open, to a genuine ass of a bully Bottom, flattering, cajoling, and circumventing a brutal monster, whose wits are summed up in the capacity of getting drunk for himself and cutting your throat for you. These savages would hardly interest an Ethnologist—if he had to travel among them for his knowledge. Mr. Bourne studied them, so far as they were visible, through the smoke of their horrid tents; but Mr. Bourne was a compulsory observer, and had nothing else to do.

In stature he found them large, justifying to some extent the traditions of the giants of the South American extremity. The race may have deteriorated from the old times when Magalhaen's people saw a fellow so tall that their heads scarcely came up to his waist, and whose voice was like that of a bull, or when Cavendish discovered a foot-step more portentous than man Friday's, of eighteen inches, or when Dutch navigators measured skeletons the skulls of which were like helmets to modern men. These wonders had pretty well died out when King and Fitzroy surveyed the Straits now a quarter of a century ago. These faithful English

* The Revelation of St. John, expounded for those who search the Scriptures. By E. W. Hengstenberg, D. D. Translated from the original by Rev. Patrick Fairbairn, Vol. II. Garter.

* The Captive in Patagonia; or, Life among the Giants. A Personal Narrative, by Benjamin Franklin Bourne. Gould & Lincoln.

voyagers found a considerable number of the inhabitants of the northern coast averaging about six feet. Mr. Bourne is inclined to add an additional six inches with occasionally a seven-footer. He gives his own measurement at five feet ten, and says he could easily stand under the arms of many of his Patagonian acquaintances; and as for the men, he says they were all at least a head taller than himself, and broad and muscular in proportion. Under the heavy paw of a brute of this description, our captive was as immovable as the most enlightened French philosopher under the military despotism of Napoleon the Little.

It is difficult to get a uniform account of the Patagonians. Our numerous California voyagers quite reasonably avoid their acquaintance; and when a batch of them is seen now and then, they may belong to tribes who are on the shore to-day, and five hundred miles in the interior at the end of a month. They have abundance of horses, with a plentiful lack of game, and move about under a dispensation more irresistible than a New York landlord on a first of May. They range from Terra del Fuego to the lower Spanish provinces of the main land. Captain King got hold of some amusing specimens in Gregory Bay; but there was little fun in the observations of Mr. Bourne. The nearest approach to a joke which we have discovered in his narrative is in one of his accounts of a "little mill," such as come off quite often in the domestic circles:—

"The women are somewhat given to quarrelling among themselves; and, when their 'combativeness' is once active, they fight like tigers. Jealousy is a frequent occasion. If a squaw suspects her liege lord of undue familiarity with a rival, she darts upon the fair enchantress with the fury of a wild beast; then ensues such a pounding, scratching, and hair-pulling, as beggars description. The gay deceiver, if taken by surprise, slips quietly out, and stands at a safe distance to watch the progress of the combat, generally chuckling at the fun with great complacency. A crowd gathers round to cheer on the rivals; and the rickety wigwam, under the effect of the squall within, creaks and shivers like a ship in the wind's eye."

Marriage ceremonies are always interesting. Mr. Bourne was witness to something of the kind in the society of Patagonia. Has anything of the sort ever been heard of in civilization?

A LADY, A SCENE, AND A RECONCILIATION.

"One evening, the chief, his four wives, two daughters, an infant granddaughter, and myself, were scattered about the lodge, enveloped in a smoke of unusual strength and density. While the others sat around us unconcerned as so many pieces of bacon, I lay flat, with my face close to the ground, and my head covered with a piece of guanaco-skin, the only position in which it was possible to gain any relief from the stifling fumigation. While in this attitude, I fancied I heard the tramp of many feet without, and a confused muttering, as if a multitude of Indians were talking together. Presently a hoarse voice sounded in front, evidently aimed at the ears of some one within, to which the chief promptly replied. I caught a few words,—enough to satisfy me that I was not the subject of their colloquy, but that there was a lady in the case,—and listened curiously, without any of the fright which grew out of the previous negotiations. The conversation grew animated, and the equanimity of his high mightiness the chief was somewhat disturbed. I cast a penetrating glance into the smoke at the female members of our household, to discern, if possible, whether

any one of them was specially interested. One look was sufficient; the chief's daughter (who, by the way, was a *quasi* widow, with one hopeful scion springing up by her side) sat listening to the conversation, with anxiety and apprehension visible in every feature. Her mother sat near her, her chin resting upon her hand, with an anxious and thoughtful expression of countenance. The invisible speaker without, it soon appeared, was an unsuccessful suitor of the daughter, and had come with his friends to press his claim. He urged his suit, if not with classic, with 'earnest' eloquence, but with success ill proportioned to his efforts. The chief told him he was a poor, good-for-nothing fellow, had no horses, and was unfit to be his son-in-law, or any one else's. The outsider was not to be so easily put off; he pressed his suit with fresh energy, affirming that his deficiency of horses was from want of opportunity, not from lack of will or ability to appropriate the first that came within his reach. On the contrary, he claimed to be as ingenious and accomplished a thief as ever swung a lasso or ran off a horse, and a mighty hunter besides, whose wife would never suffer for want of grease. The inexorable chief hereat got considerably excited, told him he was a poor devil, and might be off with himself; he wouldn't talk any more about it.

"The suppliant, as a last resort, appealed to the fair one herself, begging her to smile on his suit, and assuring her, with marked emphasis, that, if successful in his aspirations, he would give her *plenty of grease*. At this last argument she was unable to resist longer, but entreated her father to sanction their union. But the hard-hearted parent, not at all mollified by this appeal from his decision to an inferior tribunal, broke out in a towering passion, and poured forth a torrent of abuse. The mother here interposed, and besought him not to be angry with the young folks, but to deal more gently and considerately with them. She even hinted that he might have done injustice to the young man. He might turn out a smarter man than he had credit for. He might—who knew?—make a fine chief yet, possess plenty of horses, and prove a highly eligible match for their daughter. The old fellow had been (for him) quite moderate, but this was too much. His rage completely mastered him. He rose up, seized the pappoose's cradle, and hurled it violently out of doors, and the other chattels appertaining to his daughter went after it in rapid succession. He then ordered her to follow her goods *instantly*, with which benediction she departed, responding with a smile of satisfaction, doubtless anticipating the promised luxuries of her new home, the vision of which, through the present tempest, fortified her mind against its worst perils. Leaving the lodge, she gathered up her scattered effects, and, accompanied by her mother, the bridal party disappeared.

"The chief sat on his horse-skin couch, his legs crossed partly under him, looking sour enough. Presently the bride and her mother returned, and now began the second scene. The chief no sooner recognised them than a sound—something between a grunt and a growl, but much nearer the latter than the former, and in a decided *crescendo*—gave warning of a fresh eruption. The rumbling grew more emphatic, and suddenly his fury burst on the head of his wife. Seizing her by the hair, he hurled her violently to the ground, and beat her with his clenched fists till I thought he would break every bone in her body, and reduce her substance to a jelly. Perhaps I was a little hard-hearted, but she had been one of my bitterest enemies, and I had a feeling that if some of her ill-will to me could be beaten out of her, I could be easily resigned to her fate. The drubbing ended, she rose and muttered something he did not like. He replied by a violent blow on the side of her head, that sent her staggering to the further end of the hut. This last argument was

decisive, and she kept her huge mouth closed for the night. There was a silent pause for some minutes, and, without another word, we ranged ourselves for repose. I thought the old heathen's conscience troubled him through the night; his sleep was broken, and he appeared very restless. Early the next morning he went to the lodge of the newly-married pair, and had a long chat with them. They thought him rather severe upon them at first; but, after a good deal of diplomacy, a better understanding was brought about. The young people could hardly get over a sense of the indignities they had received; but in the course of the day they returned, bag and baggage, to the old chief's tent, and made it their permanent abode."

Thievery is the great virtue of a Patagonian. To steal a great number of horses from the settlements is to be a hero, and Mr. Bourne ingratiated himself by promising to steal with the best of them. Of course, they are all liars by necessity. Cleanliness does not keep company with such virtues. Mr. Bourne was worked up to an agony of terror when they showed symptoms of making him barber of the tribe. They are rather proud of their abundant hair, which renders them quite independent of a Genin or a Beebe. Like their brethren, the cougars, they have fine, large, white teeth. The women have a kind of Lubin preparation for their dainty persons, made of clay, blood, and grease. These people have either no religion that Mr. Bourne could discover, or they worship a tobacco pipe. They have a very serious way of making themselves ill by swallowing the smoke, when they rumble and groan terribly, and, possibly, Mr. B. thinks, there may be some superstition connected with the proceeding. He did not, he adds, attempt to convert them, for reasons which must satisfy the most devoted friend of heathen missions. He could not, from scantiness of vocabulary on both sides, make them understand anything beyond rum and tobacco. He is free to confess, however, that "the Patagonians need the Gospel and the law as much as any people he could name, from personal observation." Medicine among them is not much in advance of theology. The doctors have a sort of conjuring with a rattle of ostrich's sinews. Mr. B. records two cases. In the one a child was cured, and the medico got two pipe-fulls of tobacco for a fee. In the other, a woman died, and the husband killed the doctor, an enormous man, weighing about four hundred pounds.

This was the kind of thing passing before Mr. Bourne's eyes, until he finally prevailed upon the tribe to carry him to a spot which they were always talking of, called Holland, and which he had got at last to consider a pure fiction. He promised all sorts of rewards if they would show him a ship or a colony. They finally carried him to the coast, opposite a small English guano settlement; he hoisted a flag, attracted the attention of the colonists; a boat's crew came off, but would not land; there was a palaver, and the prisoner, plunging into the surf, succeeded in swimming to the boat. He received very hospitable treatment from Mr. Hall, the superintendent of the station, which is very handsomely acknowledged; is afterwards taken off, and assisted on his way to California, by a schooner from New Orleans; comes to anchor, and visits the Chilean penal colony, in the Straits, where he passes an agreeable time with the Governor, who shortly after was roasted alive in a rising of the convicts.

We need not follow Mr. Bourne to California. His book is an interesting addition to the small stock of knowledge of the Patagonian tribes, is neatly and carefully written, and deserves to hold a place among the curiosities of the region.

A STRAY YANKEE IN TEXAS.*

THE readers of the *Literary World* will need no special introduction to Philip Paxton, alliterative author in disguise of "A Stray Yankee in Texas." His "Drafts at Sight on the South West," circulated through our columns, have been very generally accepted by the public, with the endorsement of the newspaper scissors literature of the country. Genial and inventive, his rapid pen does not outstrip the realities of his subject. In the very wildness of the western harangue, or camp incident, he has a conservative taste for fact and character. Spirited and dramatic, he has nothing of the book bully about him, which we meet with in thorough-paced narrators of the Mississippi school. His design is to handle with a sketchy pencil the shifting scenes of the old Texan adventure:—"Men," says he, "steam it down the Mississippi, probably killing the time with whist and euker; spend a week in New Orleans, lounging about the bar-room of a crack hotel, and in extreme cases some will venture as far as Houston; then leave again with all possible expedition; and with the aid of a 'Mississippi and Ohio Pilot' (books), half a dozen Gazetteers, and, perhaps, 'Houston and his Republic,' or Seatsfield's 'Cabin Book,' and a precious production by one Dey—who asserts that Irish potatoes turn to sweet ones in a few years, and a thousand other ridiculous absurdities, for the people found him out, and quizzed him to their hearts' content—and having all this vast mass of information on hand, consider themselves perfectly prepared to write sketches and volumes, converse and make speeches, upon subjects with which they are about as well acquainted as they are with the interior of Africa, or the mountains in the moon."

Philip Paxton is no summer tourist, mere steamboat traveller, or adventurer of that sort; but one of those who can boast of the *quorum magna pars fui*; he is himself, by the way, fond of a bit of Latin, and has a curious edition of Virgil, annotated by Joe Miller.

In a genuine book on Texas all is movement and life. People do not go into the wilderness to enjoy the gentlemanly ease and stupidity of a window of plate glass on Broadway, or glide gently into an after-dinner nap through the mazes of the last new novel of female metaphysics. These exquisite refinements of civilization come when forests are filled, rivers bridged, wild beasts exterminated, and savages have been caused to disappear. What Demosthenes called for three times for the completion of the great orator, action, action, action, is the motto of the Texan volume. We have it here, hot and heavy. Everybody is up and doing, hunting, fishing, fighting, "moderating," and avenging. Revenge, "that wild kind of justice," is in full play, extirpating murderers and villany, till the first stage of Texan civilization being over, the state settles down into one of the most quiet, dreamy places in the world.

How peacefully nature reposes among the

rough scenes of this early, but not far distant, period. Mr. Paxton has a quick eye for description, with a taste for fanciful elegancies, the conceits which lovers always bestow on their favorite objects. This is the opening of a chapter:—

THE RIVER CAMP.

"The location of our camp upon the river was very romantic, if the purpose to which it was devoted was not; and for solitude, it might have suited Zimmerman himself. The banks of the river were quite high, but did not rise at once or precipitously, bearing no resemblance to the bold bluff shores that confine nearly all southern rivers, and invariably impart a desolate and lonesome feeling to the traveller; seeming, as it were, to shut him out from the world by some new Chinese wall.

"The banks of the Upper San Jacinto, on the contrary, rise terrace upon terrace, one above and behind another, covered with a thousand varieties of luxuriant plants and flowers, and might compare favorably with the hanging gardens of the East. Above, upon the height, towered immense trees, indicating in their varieties the nature of the soil that gave them birth and fostered them.

"Here a grove of majestic magnolias, that pierced the clouds with their heaven-aspiring shafts, announced the presence of a warm, sandy loam; there the funeral cypress, spreading widely and boldly its skeleton arms abroad, draped with festoons of the deadly moss, told that its roots were imbedded in some moist swale or brake, at once the home of the moccasin and rattlesnake, and the pasture of the wild bee, who distills honey from the rank and noisome weeds that flourish, and the creaming pools of stagnant water that abound there, and finds a home in the vacant heart of some aged giant of the woods. Further down, a number of tall pines exhibited their dark green pyramids in bold relief against the clear sky, and spoke of the barrenness of the land; while opposite, the luxuriant growth of cane, and the wild peach, announced, in a language very intelligible to the land hunter, inexhaustible treasures beneath their feet. As far as the river was visible to us, the different varieties of trees bent their tops from the main bank, as if saluting the fair stream that was carelessly straying beneath their feet.

"Our camp was located in a bend, where the river spread out into a mimic bay. Some quarter of a mile above us it suddenly burst upon the sight, as seemingly in a great hurry it turned a very short corner; but perhaps finding that it had chanced upon a spot that was passing fair, or for some other reason not half as good, forgetting its haste, it moved along more gently, dallying with the banks, and scooping out a deep place, where it turned around for awhile for all the world like a kitten chasing its tail, and then, as if tired of its fun, or—catching sight of our camp—ashamed, like some grave people, of being caught engaged in a frolic, it spread itself out, and strolled by us with its hands in its pockets, and in a very majestic and dignified manner. A few rods more, and a new idea entering its brain, or desirous of making up for lost time, off it hurried again at top speed, in a shallow way, but enjoying the best of spirits, kicking up quite a dust among the pebbles at its feet, as it rolled them merrily along, bringing the poor little fish that were endeavoring to get up in the world, to a stand-still—they, wagging their tails, and wondering what the deuce was the matter now; and finally changing the merry roundelay that it had been gaily trolling into a loud, boisterous, brawling song, it dashed around another corner in a prodigious fury, breaking its head against a troublesome ledge of rocks that were lying in ambush on purpose to play it this scaly trick. It was now entirely lost to sight, but could be

heard for quite a distance as it pursued its noisy way, evidently in anything but the best of tempers, and raising its voice, now hoarse and quarrelsome, in bitter complaint of the ill treatment that it had received.

"In the exact centre of the aforesaid bend, a very pretty piece of sedge that skirted the shore in the form of a crescent, united the water and the land; and immediately in its rear, but perhaps not more than one foot higher than the river, extended a broad platform of hard sand, white as the snow from heaven, and sparkling like frost gems upon a winter night. Some fifteen feet again above this, and joined to it by a gradual and easy slope, was another flat of similar material, forming a small but perfect piece of tableland. Upon the latter did we pitch our tent in the wilderness."

Divided in our choice between a wolf-hunt and an exquisite Mexican scrimmage, we take for a companion this humorous picture of—

A PLANTATION RUNNING TO SEED.

"The character of the Southern negro is but little understood at the North. Their infirmity of purpose, their impotence to understand or contend against argument, the facility with which they can be persuaded to anything by a white man whom they deem a friend, and their savage vindictiveness of temper when provoked, are such that one shudders with horror at the inevitable consequences of their being turned loose *en masse* to shift for themselves, a prey to all the dark master spirits among them.

"The plantation of General Bright was delightfully situated upon the bay, along whose banks it extended for more than a mile. The soil was excellent, as the prodigious growth of weeds in his field proved, and unfortunately they also gave in very clear evidence of great neglect on the part of the owner, and equally great incompetence on that of the overseer.

"Public business, heavy law suits, in which he was professionally engaged, and extensive speculations in land, occupied much of the General's time abroad, and required his study when at home. His overseer, a lazy German, utterly unfitted for his situation, and far more of a companion than a master for the negroes, was in consequence cordially despised by them, as coming within the list of 'poor white folks,' a class they think almost beneath contempt.

"As an illustration of the manner in which the work was done, or rather left undone, upon the plantation, I will mention an incident.

"One fine summer morning I mounted my horse some time before sunrise, with the intention of visiting the General upon some business. I made so early a start because I knew he was to leave for Houston after breakfast, and during that meal I could arrange matters with him.

"As I approached the field fence, by a road cut through the heavy timber that everywhere skirts the shore, I fell into pleasant reverie, induced by fresh air from the bay, the songs of a thousand birds, and the perfume of countless flowers, whose beauty captivated my eye, and whose odor charmed the senses. I let the reins fall upon the neck of my horse, who seemed to be as much pleased as his master, and walked along very leisurely, making no more noise than a cat, upon the heavy carpet of leaves beneath his feet.

"I was at length aroused by an abrupt pause on the part of the animal, who evinced great uneasiness, snuffed the air with suspicion, pawed the ground impatiently, and becoming satisfied that a screw was loose somewhere, made an effort to turn back. I, however, forced him to go on, and soon came in sight of something that puzzled me not a little. In a cow-pen, a short distance before me, I saw a number of arms and legs in most violent motion; so rapid indeed that I could not estimate their number. My

*A Stray Yankee in Texas. By Philip Paxton. Red-gold.

*Whose life was work, whose language rife
With rugged maxims hewn from life ;
Whose eighty winters freeze with one rebuke
All great self-seekers trampling on the right.
Truth-teller was our England's Alfred named ;
Truth-lover was our English Duke ;
Whatever record leap to light
He never shall be shamed.*

"From this section, lines have been also omitted ; but it is not necessary to distinguish the rejected. Altogether, this strophe of the Ode is decidedly improved in its effect. It has gained power by compression as well as by dilation.

"We will point out another additional gem or two, and then conclude. They occur in the last strophe ; we have italicized the lines :—

*"We revere, and while we hear
The tides of Music's golden sea
Setting toward eternity,
Lifted up in heart are we,
Until we doubt not that for one so true
There must be other nobler work to do
Than when he fought at Waterloo ;
And victor he must ever be.
For though the Giant Ages heave the hill,
And break the shore, and evermore
Make and break, and work their will ;
Though worlds on worlds in myriad myriads
roll
Round us, each with different powers,
And other forms of life than ours,
What know we greater than the soul ?
On God and Godlike men we build our trust.
Hush, the Dead March sounds in the people's
ears ;
The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and
tears ;
The black earth yawns ; the mortal disappears.
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust ;
He is gone who seemed so great."*

—It will be obvious to the critical reader that the lines in italics serve to develope and illustrate the thought, and are not arbitrary extensions of the original matters."

In confirmation of the view taken in our last number, of the want of internal evidence of Coleridge's authorship of "*The Theory of Life*," we may add that Coleridge himself has left us a test, which is applicable to the case. In a note in the "*Statesman's Manual*," after quoting a piece of inflated prose, he adds: "Among the revolutions worthy of notice, the change in the nature of the introductory sentences and prefatory matter in serious books, is not the least striking." Now let the comparison be made between the opening sentences of any of Coleridge's works, and the first sentence of the "*Theory of Life*," and there will be a disclaimer of the authorship of it, almost from Coleridge's own lips.

Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Norfolk (Va.) and Vicinity is an octavo, by a local chronicler, William S. Forrest, published by Lindsay & Blakiston, Phila. It is a compilation of the town annals and noticeable incidents of the spot, for two hundred years, in the style and with the materials of the old fashioned county newspapers. With small pretensions to literary merit and running occasionally into a style of description which forgets the relative importance of its subject, the book has the interest of preserving a great number of details, which, new in print to the public, and matters of curiosity to the present generation, will be of still greater value to the future historian.

Norfolk, which has rusted for a long time in quiet, is now putting forth promises, by means of new avenues of trade, by sea and internal communication, to redeem the hopes long since entertained by Jefferson and others, of her ultimate prosperity, of which her central position and fine harbor are sure guarantees, when combined with energy on the part of the inhabitants, and a reasonable encouragement from the State government. At this time, therefore, this is a seasonable publication, by its incidental, though not the less valuable, exhibition of what the city is, and has been, and its summary of improvements in prospect. As a local history, it appeals to the pride of the Norfolknians, who doubtless cherish its many memorable recollections.

A very pleasant edition of Alexander Pope's translation, or rather eloquent poetical paraphrase of the Iliad, has just been published by Messrs. Bangs & Co., of this city, in connexion with the London house of Ingram, Cooke & Co. It is edited, with an introduction and notes, by the Rev. T. A. Buckley, the translator of the Iliad and Odyssey into prose, for Mr. Bohn's classical library, and it has the designs of Flaxman, in delicate outline, with occasional pictures of local scenery, and vignettes of coins, sculptures, &c. The text is printed with great elegance, and the whole work sold at a low price, and may be taken as conclusive evidence of the ability and inclination of the British publishers to supply the best literature, in the best manner, at the very cheapest rate. For that matter, it is well known to those who have looked into the facts, that the cheapest books are now published on the other side of the Atlantic, and this applies frequently to the new copyrights. American publishers occasionally reprint these books, without taxes on paper, or pay to authors, issue them in inferior style, and charge as much or more than the London price.

Mr. Buckley's preface to Pope's Iliad, is a well written account of the Homeric history and criticism, with an expression of the writer's conviction of the unity of the authorship, from both external and internal evidence. His estimate of Pope's work will satisfy both those who admire Pope, and those who admire Homer. "We must be content to look at it," says he, "as a most delightful work in itself, a work which is as much a part of English literature, as Homer himself is of Greek. Far be it from us to defend the faults of Pope, especially when we think of Chapman's fine, bold, rough, old English ; far be it from us to hold up his translation as what a translation of Homer might be. But we can still dismiss Pope's Iliad to the hands of our readers, with the consciousness that they must have read a very great number of books before they have read its fellow."

MR. LITTELL has commenced a new series of the *Living Age*, with improvements in form, and an increased amount of reading matter. This always judiciously conducted and interesting miscellany will be liked none the less in its new dress, a broad paged octavo, of sixty-four pages, weekly. The number for the opening of the new volume, has the four articles of the *London Times*, on the Russell biography of Moore, rolled into one, which is a magazine in itself, to say no-

thing of a novellette from the *Dublin University*, with Notes from Life by Henry Taylor, the topics of the day from the *Spectator*, *Examiner*, &c., &c.

Littell, Son & Co., a new firm, growing out of the old enterprise, with increased resources, are also about to publish a weekly newspaper, in the quarto form, with the title of "*The Franklin*." The rappers have not been consulted, but the ghost of old Ben, omnipresent at all sorts of tables, will doubtless approve, when the objects of intelligence and political advancement are communicated. The plan of the projectors is given in a couple of paragraphs of the prospectus :—

"The times call for the establishment, in the United States, of a journal of the highest character, which shall record, in a form suitable for preservation, history as it passes by us.

"In undertaking to do this, we shall not only compile, from the best sources, such a summary of events as will contain everything interesting and attractive, and make *The Franklin* a popular and family newspaper, but shall draw largely from the speculations and opinions of leading journals, both in Europe and America. Far from confining its pages to state documents, or to great events ;—to such papers as the correspondence with Hulsemann, or that upon the Tripartite Treaty ; or (to go further back), to that which defeated the Quintuple Treaty, and probably prevented war with Europe ;—we hope that they may faithfully reflect the men and women of the present day, in form and even in color, as they live ; by showing what they say and do, in all matters which concern not only the fashion of the time, but the heart of man.

"Although *The Franklin* is to be a chronicle of the leading and characteristic events of our time, with commentaries upon them, and will thus serve as a copious newspaper of the week, yet its great value will be most clearly seen when bound up in volumes. We hope to put so much life in them that they will be frequently taken from the shelves for continuous perusal, as well as for reliable reference to recorded facts. To public libraries, and to the private libraries of professional men, and all who are active or interested in public affairs, the series, now about to be begun, will be almost indispensable. And this value will increase from year to year, and from generation to generation.

"In short, *The Franklin* will try to be, in contemporary history, politics, and social philosophy, what '*The Living Age*' is in current literature."

The Church Identified, by a Reference to the History of Its Origin, Perpetuation, and Extension into the United States. By the Rev. W. D. Wilson, D. D. (Stanford & Swords.) The object of this work is to trace the history of the church from the apostles to the present time, and show the uninterrupted transmission of authority, doctrines, and sacraments in the national church of England. The author's plan is confined to proving the establishment of episcopacy by the apostles and primitive Christians, and its perpetuation to the present time ; the stress of the argument being laid on this point, and not, as is usually the case, on the abstract expediency of that form of government. The author conducts his argument in a candid, kindly spirit, and writes in a clear and agreeable manner.

M. Tullius Cicero's Brutus. Edited by Charles Beck. (Cambridge : John Bartlett.) The announcement of a third edition of this work, shows that it occupies a standard posi-

tion as a well annotated classic. The notes embrace all the biographical and historical, as well as grammatical points of the texts, and convey a great amount of information in brief space. An Index of Proper Names is a commendable feature of the volume.

Mechanics and Mechanism. Edited by Robert Scott Burn, M.E. M.S.A. *Practical Geometry, and its application to Architectural Drawing.* By the same. London: Ingram, Cooke & Co. Bangs & Co. These two works form part of a series of illustrated educational manuals recently commenced. They are carefully prepared, with numerous wood cuts, and form octavo volumes averaging about one hundred pages each. Like all the issues of this house, they are as remarkable for the cheap price at which they are sold, as for the elegance of their mechanical execution.

A Treatise on Lightning Conductors; compiled from a work on Thunder-Storms, by J. W. Harris, F.R.S., and other standard authors. By Lucius Lyon. Putnam & Co. No work, the author states, has yet been issued in this country, especially devoted to this subject, of as great practical and scientific interest and importance. It is derived principally from the large and costly work of Harris, recently issued in England, and embraces a history of the invention, as well as the rationale of its application to houses on shore and vessels on the water. It is well illustrated with wood cuts, and will prove an useful manual.

A Guide for the Young to Success and Happiness. By Wm. W. Pell. Appletons. A volume of the moderate dimensions of a hundred and thirty pages, divided into sections and paragraphs, inculcating the practice of the Christian virtues in small things as well as great, and descending, in a wise and practical manner, to those minutiae of everyday life which are of every-day importance. The book is concise in style, following the good example of the great masters of this department of literature, and is likely to be all the more useful on this account; for brief counsels are sooner read and longer remembered than diffuse homilies.

Analysis of Dramatic and Oratorical Expression; developing the associative relations of the elements of the voice and of gesture, and the adaptation of the English language, in its orthoepical, syntactical, and rhetorical structure, to vocal and gesticulatory delineation. By J. A. Fowler. Phil.: Lindsay and Blakiston. In this country, as in any other where almost everybody is a speaker, it is an almost necessary consequent that scarcely anybody should be an orator, for the facility with which an audience can be found, and the freedom with which it can be addressed, have not tended to make us very solicitous with regard to elaborate preparation either in manner or matter of discourse. The tendency is much more to extol the ready and off hand than the elaborate. The happy mean in this, as in everything else, is to be struck between the extremes. Culture cannot but improve any man who has some natural strength to be worked on; and we do not present the case fairly unless we take such an example. This book contains full instruction regarding the management of the voice, and the position of the body, in public

speaking, and in dramatic recitation. The rules are sensible, and appear not to overdo the matter.

A Clinical Phrase Book, in English and German: by M. Johns, M.D. Philadelphia, Lindsay and Blakiston. The German immigration is such an important increasing fact with us, that it behoves the physician to know something of the German language, and this little book, will put him in the way of acquiring what is professionally necessary.

A NUT FOR THE WISE ONES.

THE following verses (taken from a MS. in the possession of our contributor, Carl Benson), have never, we believe, been printed. Can any one tell us who the author is?—

LISETTE.

My light Lisette,
Is grave and shrewd,
And half a prude,
And half coquette;
So staid and set,
So terse and trim,
So arch and prim,
Is my Lisette.

A something settled and precise
Has made a home in both the eyes
Of my Lisette.

The measured motion of the blood,
The words where each one tells,
Too logical for womanhood,
Brief changes rung on silver bells.
The cheek with health's close kisses warm,
The finished frame so light,
Such fulness, in a little form,
As satisfies the sight.

The boddice fitted and exact,
The nut-brown tress so lightly curled,
And the whole woman so compact,
Her like is nowhere in the world.
Such knowledge in the ways of life
And household order, such
As might create a perfect wife,
Not careful overmuch.

All these so moved me,
When we met—
I would she loved me,
Trim Lisette.

What if to-morrow morn I go,
And, in an accent soft and clear,
Lay some three words within her ear?
I think she would not answer no.
And by the ribbon in her hair,
And those untasted lips, I swear
I keep some little doubt as yet.

With such an eye,
So grave and sly
Looks my Lisette,
What words may show
Me yes or no
Of my Lisette.
The doubt is less,
Since last we met;
Let it be "yes."
My sweet Lisette.

THE *Boston Evening Transcript* has lately published several interesting parodies of Gray's *Elegy*, one of the most interesting of which is the following, dated 1753:—

AN EVENING CONTEMPLATION IN A COLLEGE. BY JOHN DUNCOMBE.

The curfew tolls the hour of closing gates;
With jarring sound the porter turns the key,
Then in his dreary mansion slumbering waits,
And slowly, sternly quits it, though for me.
Now shine the spires beneath the paly moon,
And through the cloisters peace and silence reign;
Save where some fiddler scrapes a drowsy tune,
Or copious bowls inspire a jovial strain;

Save that, in yonder cobweb-mantled room,
Where sleeps a student in profound repose,
Oppressed with ale, wide echoes through the gloom
The droning echoes of his vocal nose.

Within those walls where, through the glimmering shade,
Appear the pamphlets in a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow bed till morning laid,
The peaceful fellows of the college sleep.

The tinkling bell, proclaiming early prayers,
The noisy servants rattling o'er their head,
The calls of business, and domestic cares,
Ne'er rouse these sleepers from their downy bed.

No chattering females crowd their social fire,
No dread have they of discord and of strife,
Unknown the names of husband and of sire,
Unfelt the plagues of matrimonial life.

Of have they basked beneath the sunny walls,
Of have the benches bowed beneath their weight;
How jocund are their looks when dinner calls!
How smoke the cutlets on their crowded plate!

Oh! let not temperance, too disdainful, hear
How long their feasts, how long their dinners, last;
Nor let the fair, with a contemptuous sneer,
On these unmarried men reflections cast!

The splendid fortune, and the beauteous face,
(Themselves confess it, and their sires be-moan)
Too soon are caught by scarlet and by lace;
These sons of science shine in black alone.

Forgive, ye fair, th' involuntary fault,
If these no feasts of gaiety display,
Where through proud Ranelagh's wide-echoing vault,
Melodious Frasi trills her quavering lay.

Say, is the sword well suited to the band?
Does brodered coat agree with sable gown?
Can Mechlin laces shade a churchman's hand?
Or learning's votaries ape the beaux of town?

Perhaps in these time-tottering walls reside
Some who were once the darlings of the fair,
Some who of old could tastes and fashions guide,
Control the manager, and awe the player.

But Science now has filled their vacant mind
With Rome's rich spoils, and truth's exalted views,
Fired them with transports of a nobler kind,
And bade them slight all females—but the muse.

Full many a lark, high towering to the sky,
Unheard, unheeded, greets the approach of light;
Full many a star, unseen by mortal eye,
With twinkling lustre glimmers through the night.

Some future Herring, who, with dauntless breast,
Rebellion's torrent shall, like him, oppose,
Some mute, unconscious Hardwicke here may rest,
Some Pelham, dreadful to his country's foes.

From prince and people to command applause,
'Midst ermined peers to guide the high debate,
To shield Britannia's and religion's laws,
And steer with steady course the helm of state,

Fate yet forbids; nor circumscribes alone
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confines,

horse progressed from snuffing to snorting, and from exhibiting a disinclination to proceed, to showing a very strong determination to get out of the scrape, even if he had to run away to do it. A severe application of the long and sharp rowels of my Mexican spurs brought him to his senses, and a spring or two carried us abreast the object of his dread, and my wonder. In the middle of the cow-pen, where his body had been partially concealed from me by the trunk of a large tree, was a negro dancing most vigorously at the post—or "poteau," as it is termed—that stood there. So occupied was he that he neither heard nor saw me, but continued his extravagant saltatory exercise. He would bow to the post, jump up and kick his heels together, shuffle upon the heel and toe, meanwhile keeping his arms in motion like the sails of a windmill.

"An empty pail in one corner, and half a dozen calves standing very placidly by as many cows, and all gazing with meek wonder and perfect quiet—save when one of the small fry would seem to attempt an awkward imitation of so unapproachable an original—proved that the chance of milk for breakfast was rather dubious.

"With us, the calves are permitted to take the latter and better half of the milk, but in Texas the invariable custom is to turn them in first, and after allowing them a fair share, to drag them out again. A Texas cow, denied the privilege of attending to the wants of her offspring before all others, would refuse peremptorily to stand and deliver her milky treasures.

"The whole thing was self-evident. Berry had turned in his calves, and intended to amuse himself with practising a few of his peculiar steps—perhaps a new pas, for he was the beau par excellence of the plantation—while they were breakfasting; but becoming excited by the dance, enchanted by the amiability of the young lady represented by the post, or perhaps intent upon the execution of some marvellous *entrechât*, he had forgotten the world and all its cares, and night, for all I know, have worked away until noon, had not a peal of laughter, no longer to be repressed by me, awaked him very suddenly. His surprise and alarm were about as ludicrous as any part of the performance. Catching hold of his top-knot—where his hat should have been, if he had not danced it off—he jerked a bow to me, then, dismissing the calves in a fury, he fell to work upon the nearest cow. The animal looked around with an expression of great disdain, and slowly raising her most convenient foot, sent Berry and his pail rolling upon the ground; then, walking to the bars, turned round facing the enemy, and evidently enjoying the fun.

"The negro jumped up in confusion worse confounded, clapped the pail on his head in lieu of his hat, discovered his mistake, pitched it off again, and then seeing that I was sitting very quietly, and exceedingly amused, he thought it best to say something.

"'Mornin', Massa Phil, berry fine mornin' dis ere to be ridin' out in; 'pears Massa gwine to breakfas' long wid de Gen'l'.

"'Yes, very fine morning, Berry, and a fine tumble you've had, and a fine lot of milk you'll not have, I should think, by appearances.'

"'Hi, Massa, dog on de cow anyway'—throwing a club at her, which mark of attention was received with rather an ominous bow upon the animal's part—'yes, Massa, dern no 'count calves done fool me agin.'

"'Fooled you again, Berry! Why, boy, you've fooled yourself, and your master.'

"'Now look heah, Massa Phil, I told you de truff; dem calves de smartest critters you eber see; dey gits out o' de pen, and gits all de milk, and den jumps back agin, so I shan't catch 'em at it. I wer jest practizin' long wid Miss Post dar, and waitin' for 'em, but dey didn't get de fust drop, Massa—dey done got it all afore.'

"'Well, that's a very fine story, Berry, but what will Mr. Donks say to you?'

"'Oh, I don't keer for Massa Donks; ain't much 'count no way.'

"'I believe you, Berry; but the General will miss his milk and give you an overhauling.'

"'Ain't gwine to, Massa Phil. I tell him 'bout what smart calves he's got, den he laugh and forget all 'bout it.'

"So it turned out, and so everything turned out upon the General's plantation. The negroes, free from any proper control, did as they pleased; and far from being of any use to themselves or others, were universally esteemed a public nuisance, and ordered to keep at a respectable distance from the few plantations in the vicinity."

Two of Darley's admirable pictures,—there is a horse in each,—preface this pleasant volume of Philip Paxton, a *nom de plume* which, we trust we are violating no confidence in stating, is nothing more than the signature in full of the correspondent of the *Spirit of the Times*, and many journals, PP, initials always answerable for good sense, good feeling, with an occasional weakness in a disposition for punning.

BARTLETT'S TABLES.*

If the inventor of a new machine by which the manual labor of an hundred men is superseded by the quiet inspection of one-tenth or one-hundredth of that number; by which a luxurious fabric is, instead of being confined to the dwellings of the rich, spread far and wide through the land; or an essential of life made purchasable by the dime in place of the dollar; if the individual by whom society is so benefited is entitled to a rich reward of fame, money, and gratitude, a like meed of praise and profit is to be given to one who, by a like simplification of the mechanism of accounts—that vast mechanism which spreads over all the cities of the civilized world, whose operatives are everywhere where commercial life is found to be seen bent over the desk and the account book, like the weaver at his loom—saves the time which is money to all men of clear head and willing hand.

The parallel between the book and the machine does not stop here. Not only is time saved, but certainty is secured. The machine spins and whirls with unerring accuracy, its iron arms flag not, its successive processes examine not, as they need not, the labors of those which have preceded them. The work goes on unimpeded from the first twist of the thread to the final fold of the fabric. The certainty of an accurately prepared work like the present, its reputation once established, is like that of the machine, or greater still, that of the immutable law of arithmetic. When we believe in its figures, we do so as in those of the multiplication-table: the whole book is an axiom.

Mr. Bartlett's long title will serve as an index to the contents of his large quarto volume of 348 pages, and the plan of his interest-tables to those which involve the same principle in the calculation of Incomes and

* Bartlett's Stereotyped Commercial and Banking Tables: embracing Time, Simple Interest; Unexpired Time and Interest; Interest, Account-Current, Time and Averaging; Compound Interest; Scientific Discount, both Simple and Compound; Annual Income and Annuity Tables—equally adapted to the Currencies of all Commercial Nations. The True or Intrinsic Value of the Gold and Silver Coins, and the standard Weights and Measures of all commercial countries. Also American, English, French, and German Exchange—together with the Exchange of Brazil and the Importation of Rio Coffee. Arranged with reference to the Harmonizing of the Accounts and Exchanges of the World: the whole upon an Original Plan. By R. Montgomery Bartlett, Principal of Bartlett's Commercial College, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cincinnati: Moore, Anderson, Wiletsch, and Keys.

Annuities. These tables are designed to show at a glance what is the amount of interest on a given sum, for a given time, at a given rate. This is done by the application of the decimal principle, the royal road of the accountant, throughout the process. Turning to the page marked with the rate of interest with which we are concerned, we find it divided into sections extending across both sides of the open book. The margin of each of these is marked 1, 2, 3, up to 6 months, and the top line of each of thirty columns, 1, 2, 3, up to the 30 days composing the month. Below this top line come nine others, each commencing with a numeral in a heavy-faced character, followed by the interest on the sum it represents. We have thus the interest furnished for any time on any number of dollars, from one to nine inclusive. Suppose, now, we want to know the interest on \$575. We divide the sum into \$500, \$70, and \$5. Finding the interest on \$5 in the table, the change in the decimal point will multiply the sum by one hundred, a like operation will raise the interest on \$7 to that on \$70, and adding that on the remaining \$5 to the other two amounts, we have the interest on the whole.

If, in place of plain, sensible dollars and cents, we have to deal with the clumsy old divisions of £ s. d., we apply the same decimal principle. Taking the pound as the unit, its tenth will represent 24d., its hundredth 2½d. As the decimal of a pound is as simple an affair as a dime, we have only to pursue the same process as in the case of dollars and cents, and restore, at the close of the operation, the decimals of the pound to their old component shillings and pence. These interest tables range from 5 to 18 per cent., and are calculated on the division of the year into even months of 30 days each, which has been introduced in mercantile accounts for obvious motives of convenience. At the close of his work, Mr. Bartlett gives a series of tables at 5, 6, and 7 per cent., based on the ordinary division of the year into 365 days. By using the latter tables, the arbitrary rule of 360 days will, of course, be rendered unnecessary, as, the calculations having been gone through, the increased labor expended on them is of no importance to those concerned only in the results.

The more complicated tables of the book being based on those for simple interest, which we have fully explained, we may pass them with a general commendation of the ingenuity and perseverance displayed in their construction.

The accuracy of the calculations of the volume is, of course, a matter of vital importance to those who use it. We quote, therefore, the author's remarks on this point:—

"In a work of this description, embodying a large mass of figures, in which a single error, if undetected, might be productive of serious consequences, the public have a right to expect the highest assurances of its entire accuracy. In the present case, the author conceives that nothing he can say will give more satisfaction on this point, than an explanation of the manner in which the tables were constructed, from which it will be perceived that they were proved throughout by the most direct and appropriate arithmetical rules.

"In the first set of the Tables of Simple Interest, for example, the interest of one dollar for a year, at each rate, was divided by \$360—the decimal figures being carried out to ten places, three more than are used in the Tables. The interest of one dollar for one day having thus

been found, it was doubled for the interest for two days; the interest of one day was then added to this sum for the interest for three days, added again for the interest for four days, again for the interest for five days, and so on for the whole number of days included in the Tables. The amount, at the end of thirty days, was compared with one-twelfth of the interest for a year, at the end of sixty days with two twelfths, and so on at the end of every period of thirty days; and at the end of 360 days, with the interest for a year.

"The reason for continually adding the interest of one day to itself, instead of multiplying it by two, three, four, five, &c., for the interest of the corresponding number of days, was this: each operation of multiplying would have been distinct from all the rest, and the results, therefore, would not have served to prove each other; whereas, by adding in the manner just pointed out, the whole work is connected, and if an error occurs in any part of it, that error must of necessity be carried down to the very last result, and there inevitably detected. For the chance of two mistakes occurring in such a series of additions, that would exactly balance each other, is so small that it may be said to be impossible."

Unusual pains were taken in printing the work to insure accuracy. Its publishers are entitled to great credit for the tasteful manner in which the volume is produced.

LITERATURE, BOOKS OF THE WEEK, ETC.

In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for the 15th of February, M. Ampère continues his *Promenade en Amérique*. We follow the lively and intelligent traveller from New Buffalo, on lake Michigan, to Detroit, and thence to Sandusky, Cincinnati, Columbus and Chillicothe, in Ohio.

Monsieur Ampère is prepared to philosophize on the slightest provocation; *à-propos* to the fact of a change in the starting place of the railroad cars without due notice, our author indulges in the following profound reflection: "The principle of the state and society, in the United States, is for each one to manage for himself, as he thinks best. A perfect freedom of action is allowed where the opinions and passions of the majority are not opposed; but this freedom of action is granted at the risk and peril of the individual. He receives no guidance or information. It is left to him to find out where the railroad starts, and to take care that he is not knocked down or run over. Help yourself is the rule, or, every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost."

At Cincinnati, Monsieur Ampère learns from a book written by an enthusiastic citizen that he is in the city "which is considered the city in the Union of art and science, the centre of the cultivation of, and taste for, the arts, and consequently the city with the most highly cultivated population on our continent."

Our traveller pronounces Powers, whom he calls M. Powell, Greenough, and Crawford, men of talent—"a fact," he says, "I think I can explain. Sculpture is an art that does not belong to modern times; it is almost always an imitation more or less of the antique. Europe is no more like antiquity than America. The ideal of statuary is a tradition common to both. The inferiority in art of the United States shows itself chiefly in architecture, where new types are necessary to be produced in accordance with new wants. It is in this that invention is indispensable; but there is no reason why

a man born on the banks of the Ohio should not be inspired, as well as a man born on the banks of the Seine or in Italy, in the presence of the same models. It is only necessary to study those models; and for that purpose, all that is requisite is a voyage to Italy, and steamboats are at hand to make that easy, even for an inhabitant of Cincinnati."

Our traveller had a taste, while in Ohio, of the Catawba, the American champagne, which he pronounces of a wild flavor, susceptible of improvement.

M. Ampère charges us with the bad habit of giving pompous names to very insignificant things, such as our schools, colleges and societies. He says there is an astronomical society in Cincinnati thus composed: 25 doctors, 33 lawyers, 39 wholesale grocers, 15 retail ones, 5 parsons, 16 pork dealers, 23 carpenters, and remarks that such a society would not evidently make any great discoveries, but may contribute their money in behalf of the study of astronomy.

The mounds and antiquities of the west seem to have deeply interested M. Ampère, and he expresses a hope that one of the European governments may send out an expedition to investigate them. He gives these remains an antiquity of a thousand years before the discovery of America, and attributes their origin to a people superior to any of the existing aboriginal races. In regard to Mr. Squier, whose busy antiquarian activities are familiar, M. Ampère says, "that he, in his work on serpent worship, seems to him to confound, like a great many other authors of mythological systems, things that are entirely different."

As for the construction of these ancient monuments, M. Ampère asks: "Were they not the same people, that the Mexican paintings represent as marching from the north to the south, and which one is disposed to consider as an emigration from Asia into America, by the northern extremity of the continent?"

The number of the *Revue* for March 1st, is also before us, and, with the number for February 15th, makes a famous show of most excellent articles, of which the principal are, in addition to M. Ampère's travels, a continuation of the papers on rural economy in England, and those on Beaumarchais, an account of Java, and a thorough consideration of the proposed line of government steamers, between France and America.

TENNYSON has published a second edition of his Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington, which bears many marks of careful revision, with numerous additions, which afford an excellent lesson in the poetic art; for he is one of the few writers of poetry in these days who follows the Horatian maxim, and often changes his style, if a bad pun may be allowed to neutralize the pedantry of a classic quotation. The *Athenæum* gives us the opportunity, in advance of the reprint in the press of Mr. Tennyson's Boston publishers, Messrs. Ticknor, Reed & Fields, of studying these amendments.

"The great difficulty," says this appreciative critic, "experienced by Mr. Tennyson, in this laureate Ode, has evidently lain in his desire to penetrate through the martial symbols to the moral meaning of the Duke's life. It is with manifest unwillingness that he touches on the political differences and the battle-fields with which the Duke's memory is associated. He would transcend these, or

else treat them as types of the spiritual, and lose them in the radiance of what they symbolized. War is alien, indeed, to the prevailing sentiment of the age. Its very glories are like the 'fine gold' that has 'become dim,' and no longer dazzle the popular mind as they did. Accordingly, Mr. Tennyson interpreted them all by the one large term 'duty,'—in the light of which a public lesson may be learnt, and the Duke's example may prove the guiding star to any man, however peacefully disposed. This, in fact, has been so generally felt, that the lesson has been dwelt on to satiety. By Mr. Tennyson it has been made the theme of one of the most brilliant passages in his Ode,—which we cited in our former article. To that passage are now added the following lines:—

"Such was he; his work is done;
But while the races of mankind endure,
Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen of every land,
And keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure;
Till in all lands, and through all human story,
The path of duty be the way to glory."

"Mr. Tennyson seems now, however, to have felt that he had dwelt too exclusively on the moral phases of the Duke's character; and he has supplied an additional number of references to the soldier-life of the departed warrior. He now reminds us that—

"No more in soldier fashion will he greet
With lifted hand the gazer in the street."

—And, in the apostrophe to the shade of Nelson, he adds to the allusions to the Duke's victories the following:—

"And underneath a nearer sun,
Warring on a later day,
Round affrighted Lisbon drew
The treble works, the vast designs
Of his laboured rampart-lines,
Where he greatly stood at bay,
Whence he issued forth anew,
And ever great and greater grew,
Beating from the wasted vines
Back to France her banded swarms."

—This word 'banded' was 'bandit' in the former copy. The alteration is a judicious one.

"In the following citation, the lines in italics are additions or emendations:—

"A people's voice! we are a people yet,
Though all men else their nobler dreams forget,
Confused by brainless mobs and lawless powers;
Thank Him who isled us here, and roughly set
His Saxon in blown seas and storming showers,
We have a voice with which to pay the debt
Of boundless reverence and regret
To those great men who fought and kept it ours,
And kept it ours, O God, from brute control;
O Statesmen, guard us, guard the eye, the soul
Of Europe, keep our noble England whole,
And save the one true seed of freedom sown
Betwixt a people and their ancient throne,—
That sober freedom out of which there springs
Our loyal passion for our temperate kings;
For, saving that, ye help to save mankind
Till public wrong be crumbled into dust,
And drill the raw world for the march of mind,
Till crowds be sane and crowns be just;
But wink no more in slothful overtrust.
Remember him who led your hosts;
Revere his warning: guard your coasts;
Your cannons moulder on the seaward wall;
His voice is silent in your council-hall
For ever; and whatever tempests lour
For ever silent; even if they broke
In thunder, silent; yet, remember all
He spoke among you, and the Man who spoke;
Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor paltered with Eternal God for power;

Forbids in Freedom's veil to insult the throne,
Beneath her masque to hide the worst de-
signs;

To fill the madding crowd's perverted mind
With "pensions, taxes, marriages, and Jews,"
Or shut the gates of heaven on lost mankind,
And wrest their darling hopes, their future
views.

Far from the giddy town's tumultuous strife,
Their wishes yet have never learned to stray;
Content and happy in a single life,
They keep the noiseless tenor of their way.

E'en now, their books from cobwebs to protect,
Inclos'd by doors of glass in Doric style,
On polished pillars raised, with bronzes decked,
They claim the passing tribute of a smile:

Oft are the authors' names, though richly bound,
Mis-spelt by blundering binders' want of care,
And many a catalogue is strewed around,
To tell the admiring guest what books are
there.

For who, to thoughtless ignorance a prey,
Neglects to hold short dalliance with a book?
Who there, but wishes to prolong his stay,
And on those cases casts a lingering look?

Reports attract the lawyer's parting eyes,
Novels Lord Fopling and Sir Plume require,
For Songs and Plays the voice of Beauty cries,
And Sense and Nature Grandison desire.

For thee, who, mindful of thy lov'd compeers,
Do'st in these lines their artless tale relate,
If chance, with prying search, in future years,
Some antiquarian should inquire thy fate;

Haply some friend may shake his hoary head,
And say, "Each morn unchilled by frosts he
ran,

With hose ungarter'd o'er yon turfy bed,
To reach the chapel ere the psalms began;

"There, in the arms of that lethargic chair,
Which rears its old moth-eaten back so high,
At noon he quaffed three glasses to the fair,
And pored upon the news with curious eye:

"Now by the fire engaged in serious talk,
Or mirthful converse, would he loitering
stand,

Then in the garden chose a sunny walk,
Or launched the polished bowl with steady
hand,

"One morn we missed him at the hour of prayer,
Nor in the hall, nor on his favorite green;
Another came; nor yet within the chair,
Nor yet at bowls or chapel was he seen.

"The next, we heard that in a neighboring shire,
That day to church he led a blushing bride,
A nymph whose snowy vest and maiden fear
Improved her beauty while the knot was tied.

"Now, by his patron's bounteous care removed,
He roves enraptured through the fields of
Kent,

Yet ever mindful of the place he loved,
Read here the letter which he lately sent."

THE LETTER.

In rural innocence secure I dwell,
Alike to fortune and to fame unknown;
Approving conscience cheers my humble cell,
And social quiet marks me for her own.

Next to the blessings of religious truth,
Two gifts my endless gratitude engage,
A wife—the joy and transport of my youth,
Now with a son—the comfort of my age.

Seek not to draw me from this kind retreat,
In loftier spheres unfit, untaught to move,
Content with calm domestic life, where meet
The sweets of friendship and the smiles of
love.

EPIGRAM.

ON THE CENSORSHIP.

[From the German Charivari, by A. SCHULTZ.]

Anxiously, INTERROGATION
Wondered: "will the condemnation
Of the Censor fall on me?"
DASH thought likewise, silently.—
COMMA stood a moment still,
"Must I feel his cruel quill?"
SEMICOLON's dread was stronger,
Tartred yet a moment longer;
COLON started up and cried:
"Me, too, will he thrust aside?"
"Ah! alas!" cried EXCLAMATION:
"We are all in condemnation!"
Mister Censor came to see,
What they dreaded, that did he:
Let the PERIOD only be.

C. T. B.

MUSIC.

THE Opera Company, formed by the combined forces of the Albani and Maretzek troupes, opened their campaign on Monday of last week, at Niblo's theatre. The opera selected was Don Pasquale, a useful opera for the first nights of a season, inasmuch as it is wholly in the hands, or rather voices, of the four principal singers, who can generally be depended on, when there may not be time for the rehearsals required by a more numerous caste. Moreover, it is, or ought to be, a favorite with all lovers of light Italian music, being full of humor and vivacity, and containing one or two of Donizetti's gems, as for instance, the quartette, and the final duet for soprano and tenor. Madame Albani appeared to us for the first time as Norina, Signor Salvi as Ernesto, Signor Marini as the Don, and Signor Beneventano took the part of Malatesta. Madame Albani astonished many of her admirers by the spirit she throws into the character of Norina; she is animated and clear throughout, not so shrewish as some representations of the gay young widow, and not perhaps so elegant as some others; she is rather a good-humored and delightful person, fully enjoying her situation as *intriguante*. It is almost needless to say that her singing was perfection itself; she returns to us with her voice fresh and brilliant as ever, and adapts herself admirably to the music of this part, originally written for a much higher range of voice. Signor Marini's version of Don Pasquale is so well known to us all, that we need scarcely refer to it. He was, of course, warmly received, and played with his usual talent, always entering heartily into the performance, and acting with a self-forgetfulness that shows the true artist, no matter whether it be in tragedy or comedy, —a principal rôle or a subordinate part. Signor Salvi was not in his best voice; he therefore sang as little as possible, and gave the serenade in the last act as if, in anxiety about his voice reaching the depths of the house, he had lost all feeling of its expression or sentiment, not that, in our opinion, it ever contains much. It is one of those popular favorites that one is inclined to quarrel with, and ascribe its effect more to situation and accident than to its own merits. Not so with the duet that succeeds, which Madame Albani gave frequently at her concerts with Signor Sangiovanni. It would require bad singing, indeed, to mar its beauty and delicacy; but, sung as it was on this occasion, it was exquisite, and deserved the *encore* which followed. We wondered the same compliment was not paid to the beautiful quartette

in the second act, which was an admirable example of true concerted singing. But we are not a discriminating audience. The orchestra was numerous, and, on the whole, the opera has rarely been more effectively performed in this city. We should mention that Signor Beneventano acquitted himself with credit, as Malatesta, playing with more self-command and reserve of his own peculiarities than we have before witnessed in him.

La Favorita is the next opera announced, and no doubt it will be a success.

MISCELLANY AND GOSSIP.

— We are indebted to the *Albany Evening Journal* for a notice of a distinguished monumental work, undertaken by the sculptor, Browne, which, we trust, will meet with no obstacles in reaching the proposed destination:—

"MONUMENT TO DE WITT CLINTON.—Mr. Henry K. Browne, of Brooklyn, whose career as a sculptor commenced in our own city, has executed, in bronze, a colossal figure of Clinton, of which the following description is given:—

"The statue is ten and a half feet high. The costume is that of a gentleman fifty years ago. Over the left shoulder is thrown a cloak. This is held by the arm below, from which it depends in graceful folds. The right shoulder and arm are thus left free, as if for action or gesture. The ample robe, while it leaves a sufficiency of the person visible, supplies or conceals the meagreness of our modern garb. Without departure from the truth, it gives to the figure a classic air—not inferior in grace and dignity to the Roman toga. The attitude is easy and dignified. The likeness is approved by persons who well knew the original.

"The pedestal, which is about as high as the statue itself, is also of bronze. This is an admirably proportioned design by Upjohn, and would, of itself, be a splendid monument. Its cornices are adorned with vines and oak leaves. The two principal sides are covered with bas-reliefs. One of them represents a canal at its commencement; laborers are busy with pick axe and spade; horses with carts, and men with barrows convey away the earth; engineers are taking estimates of the work. On the other side we find the canal in full operation. A boat, already well freighted, is receiving from the crowded pier large accessions. The porters stagger under their burdens. The tow-line is relaxed, and the Yankee boy sits at ease on his horse. A little group of Indians seem to contemplate sadly the irresistible march of civilization. These pictures are faithful and spirited.

"A glance at some daguerreotypes of different views of the statue, enables us to say that the above does it no more than justice.

"It is proposed to make application to the Legislature to authorize its erection in the Capitol Park. The cost is estimated at about \$20,000. Certainly, there could hardly be a more appropriate ornament to the Capital of the State, than the figure of the statesman who laid the foundations of its present prosperity."

— The latest news of Thackeray:—

"At the close of his recent course of lectures at Savannah, Mr. Thackeray made a brief address to the audience. Among other things: 'He spoke of the kindness with which he had everywhere been greeted in the United States, and said he should not cease to remember or to appreciate it when far away in England. We were brethren by language and by descent, and were equally entitled to share the rich legacy of literature and science bequeathed to posterity by the great men of whom his lectures treated, and their contemporaries. From this point he should retrace his steps towards the north, and

thence to England, carrying with him the hope that he would be remembered with the same kindness that he should ever cherish for those whom he had met in this country."

— A contemporary has drafted this notice of the *Boston Post*, which we can cheerfully endorse:—

"This paper, which looked very well before, looks still better now, in its new dress, or perhaps we should say, to speak more plainly, its new type. The *Post* has always been a well conducted paper, with enough of pleasantry to make it interesting, and enough of democracy to be well sustained in Boston. By the way, Charles G. Greene has recently received a naval appointment in Boston. He is a lucky dog."

— M. Guizot's new work, "*La République sous Cromwell*," is nearly ready for the press. Some chapters of the first volume were read, a few days ago, at the meeting of the French Academy, and were much admired.

— A curious fact:

"An old sexton named Axiom, who died lately at Ampthill, Beds, dug his own grave several years ago, and bricked it up ready to receive his body after death. He also kept, for a considerable period, the boards prepared for his coffin."

— Mr. Thackeray writes to a friend in Boston: "I go no further southward, but back to Charleston and Richmond, then to Cincinnati, and the Canadian and Hudsonian cities."

— A rare tooth:—

"M. A. Lenoir, the founder of the French Museum, relates, that during the transport of the remains of Abelard and Heloise to the Petits Augustins, an Englishman offered him £4000 for one of the teeth of Heloise."

— At the museum of practical geology in London, a course of six scientific lectures was lately delivered by Robert Hunt (son of Leigh), at a charge of one penny for each lecture.

— The *London Standard* explains as follows:—

"A meeting of the Associated Societies of the University of Edinburgh was held on Wednesday evening, to nominate candidates for the proposed office of honorary president. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart, who had agreed, if elected, to deliver an address to the societies next winter session, was proposed in opposition to the Duke of Argyll, whose consent, however, had not been previously asked. Upon a show of hands, the great preponderance was in favor of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton; but a poll was demanded by the proposer of the noble duke, which was fixed for the 18th instant. A letter was read from Mr. Macaulay, in answer to a request that he would allow himself to be nominated, in which the right honorable gentleman stated that, as the state of his health would probably require him to pass the next winter in a milder climate, he could not promise to deliver the expected address, and must therefore decline the honor. It may be stated that the office of Lord Rector of the University is vested in the Lord Provost of Edinburgh for the time being, and that the present nomination of honorary president of the Associated Societies (which are regarded simply as students' debating clubs) is the first which has yet been made."

— And we have this other statement of literary interest in the *London Daily News*:

"The Athenæum Institute for Authors and Men of Science (briefly to be described as a mutual benefit society), about which a good deal has been heard and said in literary circles, is at last getting into a condition of organisation; and

at a meeting of from fifty to sixty gentlemen, authors and journalists, held at the rooms of the Institute, Sackville street, on Saturday, it was resolved that a public meeting of 'the friends of literature' should be called, for the purpose of making an appeal for support to the classes interested, and that Mr. Disraeli, who has taken some interest in the progress of the society, should be invited to preside. The almost private reunion on Saturday was merely of a conversational character, and the institute will not properly be before the world for criticism until the occasion of the public meeting; but it may be mentioned, that on Saturday several objections were offered, with the most effect, by Mr. George Catt, who spoke apparently on the part of the class of parliamentary reporters, against that portion of the plan of the institute which contemplates the invitation of donations from the noble and wealthy, or of 'non-participating members.' Among the gentlemen present on Saturday were Mr. Alexander Richmond (in the chair), who is the auditor of the society; Mr. F. G. Tomlins, the managing director; Mr. G. H. Lewes, Mr. F. Mahoney, Mr. Angus B. Reach, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Mr. Thornton Hunt, and Mr. Washington Wilks."

— Two items from *Notes and Queries*:—

"MUMMIES IN GERMANY.—In a large hall under the Capuchin convent at Florian, and only ten minutes' walk from Valetta, there is a collection of 'baked friars,' as so termed in common parlance at this island. The niches in the walls are all filled, and when one of the order now dies, that mummy which has been the longest exposed, or most decayed, is removed to make way for the remains of him who is lately deceased. What with the appearance of these mummies, and the smell which comes from them, one visit will satisfy the most curious in such matters."

"LITERATURE IN INDIA.—Where a title or last leaf may have been wanting, these *Calcutta editions* occasionally display a *profane* book with a *sacred* title; or a *pious treatise* for the sake of the word 'Finis,' made complete by affixing the last leaf of 'Tristram Shandy,' or the 'Devil on Two Sticks.' Less intelligent jobbers will open their book, and, finding the first word 'Preface,' clap it incontinently in gilt letters on the back! I leave the imagination of the reader to fill up the *cross-readings* which would likely result from such practices."

— A curious instance of gross superstition was manifested lately at Rickmansworth. A child had fallen into the river; some of the inhabitants endeavored to discover the body by putting quicksilver into some bread, and floating the loaf down the river.

— A Scotch paper furnishes this paragraph:—

"MR. MACKAY, THE COMEDIAN.—It is with much sorrow we observe that this venerable Scottish actor has at length broken down. He was lately fulfilling an engagement at the Adelphi Theatre, Edinburgh, and was to play in his admired part of 'Poor Peter Peebles,' in 'Red Gauntlet.' A few hours previous to his appearance, however, he sustained a shock of paralysis, which has wholly laid him aside from professional duty."

— An interesting bill of sale of the effects of Her Majesty's Theatre:—

"Yesterday, by order of the mortgagee in possession, Mr. James Scott offered for sale by auction the whole of the scenery, wardrobe, music, fixtures, and properties of her Majesty's Theatre. Admission to view the properties was obtained by purchase of a shilling catalogue, which admitted two persons. A large number of visitors, among whom were some ladies, availed themselves of this privilege during the day, and, after rambling over the stage, among the

machinery, &c., and inspecting the wardrobes and other properties, which are already made up in lots for sale, about three hundred persons assembled on the stage at three o'clock. The auctioneer then read the conditions of sale, and stated that the properties he was about to offer had cost about 30,000*l.*, and had been valued for 'her Majesty's Theatre Association' at 25,500*l.* The music consisted of the scores of 150 operas and 100 ballets, and the wardrobe contained between 7000 and 8000 dresses. The instructions of the mortgagee were, in the first instance, to submit the whole in one lot at the reserved price of 12,000*l.*, the highest bidder beyond that sum to be the purchaser; but if no bidder, then the effects would be sold in separate lots. After some questions from the company, and a complaint from Mr. Maddox as to the short time allowed for view, no bidder appearing, Mr. Scott adjourned the sale until Thursday next, when, should no purchaser for the whole come forward, the sale in lots will proceed. The catalogue already prepared extends to eight days' sale, and upwards of 1500 lots."

— McCarn in his "Two Thousand Miles Ride through the Argentine Provinces," has this account of a rocking stone:—

"We set out one morning to visit a celebrated rocking stone in the neighborhood of Tandil. It occupies a slanting position on the highest peak of a lofty hill, seeming to overhang the precipice; and it is so delicately poised that the timid would shrink from its shadow, lest the slightest breeze should cause their death by its fall. It is twenty-four feet high, and the circumference of the thickest part is one hundred feet."

— Rather odd:—

"The family of the Birds who, about ten years ago, endeavored to turn Lord Brougham out of Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, have recommenced legal operations. So confident were they, the last time, of ousting his lordship, that they went to the Assizes with four horses and two postilions, intending to return to Brougham Hall that evening, there to celebrate their triumph. But as their claim was proved to be *nulla bona*, and as they had been guilty of misdemeanor in making an unlawful entry, they were sentenced to several months' incarceration in the jail at Appleby!"

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS have just issued, in a neat duodecimo form, a catalogue of their Publications, with an Index and a classified Table of Contents. It may be had free of cost. The variety of books it enumerates, as is well known, is so great, it may be preserved for reference as containing a very complete record of useful books in the English language.

Messrs. D. & J. SADLER announce several interesting books in preparation, also new editions. A few of their publications are advertised in our columns, and dealers are referred to their fine store, No. — William street, for an excellent stock of Catholic Books.

Messrs. DUNGAN & BROTHER, Fuiton street, send us their new Catalogue for the year 1853. It contains a great variety of Devotional Works, and besides Juveniles, Works of Fiction, Illustrated Books, &c. Messrs. D. & Bro. have earned an enviable name for the liberality displayed in such designs as embellish Canon Schmidt's Tales—The Catholic Offering—Life of Mrs. Seton—Haydock's Catholic Family Bible. This last has reached the 10th No. of its publication. It will be completed in 38 Nos., each one containing a quarto fine line engraving—the whole of this work must impose a cost of many thousands of dollars.

On Monday, March 16, Messrs. BANGS, BROTHER & Co. commence a lot sale of English

books, which promises to be very attractive to booksellers, and to those who wish to add to their libraries; good, current, and standard English publications, contributions from Messrs. Bohn, Washburn, Bogue, Chambers, and other leading publishers, fill the catalogue.

The sale, by Messrs. BANGS, BROTHER & Co., of Mr. Welford's choice and large collection of English books will commence April 27. This collection, it will be remembered, is of single books, and comprises the very best old editions of books in all branches of literature.

It will be seen by Mr. Novello's announcement, that he has arranged with the proprietors of the copyright to supply the original Dublin editions of Moore's Irish Melodies, with music by Sir John Stevenson, in two volumes, or in 24 numbers—at very moderate prices. Mr. Novello has a similar arrangement for "The Songs of Scotland."

Messrs. LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., Philadelphia, have in press, "Spiritual Vampirism; the History of Ethereal Softdown, and her Friends of the New Light," by C. W. Webber. "An Epitome of Greek and Roman Mythology," with notes and vocabulary, by Dr. J. S. Hart. "Personal Narrative of Scenes and Adventures in the Semi-Alpine Region of the Ozark Mountains of Missouri and Arkansas, which were first traversed by De Soto in 1541," by H. R. Schoolcraft. "A Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Household Surgery," by Dr. S. Thomson. With additions, by Dr. H. H. Smith.

By an advertisement in our columns, it will be noticed that Mr. Huntington, author of "Lady Alice," and brother of the artist, will deliver on Monday evening a lecture on "English Society—as painted by Thackeray;" a neat and spirited handling may be expected.

BUFFALO, March 29th, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The "Ides of March" having passed, our lecture season has closed; Lake Erie is beginning to show her blue; steamboats are preparing to "fire up;" and business is resuming its periodically undivided sway. The winter that has passed brought with it amusements of a refining and elevating character, for which the citizens of Buffalo have occasion to be thankful. Chief among these have been the lectures before the Young Men's Association. Messrs. Dewey, Hudson, Chapin, Whipple, Meagher, Sargent, and other brilliant speakers, were here, and did their best. But the richest treat of all was a course of lectures on insects, by Professor Goodby. They were not very fully attended, but the fortunate few who heard them were very much gratified.

This society has recently adopted a series of resolutions, giving it additional features, and tending to elevate its standing, and to widen its influence. A standing, Committee on the Fine Arts has been appointed; a literary and debating department has been established; and application has been made to the Legislature for an amendment to its charter, giving the association the power to purchase a site and erect a building of a value not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. The rooms now occupied, though large and commodious, are not pleasantly situated, and some people object to entering them, on account of the danger to which one might be exposed in case of a fire in the front part of the hall, blocking up the sole passage for egress. My impression is that it will be very much for the interest of this important organization to have the contemplated building ready for use by next November.

The Young Men's Christian Union is about to remove its quarters into much larger rooms than those now occupied, and in a central part of the city. The reading-room of this society is well stocked with newspapers and periodicals, and the nucleus of a library has been formed, with the prospect of a speedy enlargement. Though less than a year old, the Union numbers about

four hundred members, and is constantly increasing. Our booksellers and publishers are looking up, or "slicking up," just as you please to have it. Messrs. PHINNEY & Co. have recently improved the internal appearance of their store a hundred per cent., at least, by papering, painting, varnishing, remodelling, &c. Messrs. DANFORTH, HAWLEY & Co. are about moving into more spacious and refitted quarters; and Messrs. DERBY, ORTON & MULLIGAN have just moved into the most elegant store of any kind in town. The sales-room of the last mentioned firm is one hundred feet deep and twenty-five feet wide, and is fitted up in the best taste, the style being the florid gothic. The counting-room and private office, situated midway of the length, are inclosed by gothic balustrades of open iron-work. The book-shelves are tastefully ornamented and painted with porcelain. The wholesale department is below, where all the packing and unpacking are done, leaving the upper room at all times in a neat and inviting condition. This literary saloon is in keeping with the spirit of enterprise which marks all the operations of this young and energetic house.

In the publishing line is but little to note, just at this time. Messrs. PHINNEY & Co. have nothing in press which has not already been announced. The "Life of Ethan Allen," their last work issued, is meeting with great favor, and, indeed, all their works are well received.

Messrs. DANFORTH, HAWLEY & Co. have in press "Chronicles of a Clay Farm," an agricultural work, by C. W. H., with an introduction by Hon. Lewis F. Allen; and "Twelve Stories of the Sayings and Doings of Animals," by Mrs. R. Lee, author of "The African Wanderer;" the latter will be illustrated, and be ready in a few days; the former will appear in the latter part of April. This, though young, is a highly reputable firm, and, embracing some of the elements of enterprise, is destined to "make its mark."

Messrs. DERBY, ORTON & MULLIGAN, in connexion with the Auburn branch, have in press "The Life of Daniel Webster," by Professor Tefft; "Pictorial Museum," by Professor Frost; "Daniel Boone; or, the Hunters of Kentucky;" "Why am I a Temperance Man?" by Thurlow W. Brown; "Life on the Plains," by A. Delano; "Morning Stars of the New World," by Helen F. Parker; "Select Speeches of American Authors," edited by Christopher Morgan; and "Fern leaves from Fanny's Portfolio." The last is a 12mo., destined, no doubt, to have a great run; for the fugitive "leaves" which Fanny Fern has scattered abroad are for the healing of—melancholy. Mr. ORTON, of this firm, brings from Geneva a good name, and half a dozen years' experience in the book business, and Mr. MULLIGAN is one of our enterprising and highly respectable citizens. Though suffering a great loss in the death of Mr. GEO. H. DERBY, this house is still very popular. J. C.

This, from a late number of the Buffalo Commercial, may have much interest to the trade looking west for increased business. The physical advantages of the conveniences of our modern stores seem to possess Buffalo as well as New York:—

"The new bookstore of Messrs. Derby, Orton & Mulligan—one of the handsomest in the splendid block on the corner of Main and Seneca streets—was lighted up for the first time last evening. The appearance of the store is beautiful. It is one hundred feet in depth and twenty feet wide, and the fixtures and decorations are tasteful and elegant in design and finish. The book cases which line each side of the store are handsomely ornamented, and painted with porcelain paint. The front part of the store is furnished with couches and tables for the accommodation of visitors. At the back is a law book department, and a school book department, both admirably arranged. An elegant show case and beautifully designed, open counting-room,

occupy spaces in the store. The papering and painting is chaste and delicate, and the store is well lighted. There are seven double gas burners down the centre of the store, besides those in the windows and counting-room. Over the door is a handsome sheet of painted glass, containing the name of the firm, and designs executed by Mr. Burns. The entire fitting up of the store was designed by Mr. E. B. Smith, the architect; the joiners' work was done by Mr. C. H. Chapin, and the painting by H. G. White. Much credit is due to these gentlemen, and the establishment is perhaps one of the most elegant in the Union. The wholesale department is below the store. It is of the same dimensions; and here all the goods are received, opened, and packed; leaving the store above entirely free from incumbrance and noise. Notwithstanding the spacious size of the premises, there is scarcely sufficient room above and below to accommodate the heavy stock which the firm keeps on hand. All the new publications and periodicals, of every description, will continue to be received at the earliest moment by Messrs. Derby, Orton & Mulligan, as usual. Every stranger who visits Buffalo should make a point of examining this very elegant establishment."

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM THE 5TH MARCH TO THE 9TH APRIL, 1853.

- Abbott (J.)—History of Nero. 18mo. pp. 321 (Harper & Brothers).
 —Ellen Linn, a Franconia Story. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 216 (Harper & Brothers).
 Alcott (W. A. M. D.)—Lectures on Life and Health; or, the Laws and Means of Physical Culture. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 500 (Boston, Phillips, Sampson & Co.).
 Allen (N.)—The Opium Trade, a Sketch of its History, Extent, and Effects, in India and China, &c. 8vo. pp. 80 (Lowell, S. P. Walker).
 Allen (W. H., LL. D.)—Eulogy on the Character and Services of the late Daniel Webster, pronounced at the request of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia. 8vo. pp. 52 (Philadelphia, Crissey & Markley).
 A Stray Yankee in Texas. By Philip Paxton. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 416 (Redfield).
 Bartlett (E. M.)—A Discourse on the Times, Character, and Writings of Hippocrates, read at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. 8vo. pp. 72 (H. Baillière).
 Bedell (Rev. G. T. D. D.)—Pay thy Vows. 18mo. pp. 74 (Stanford & Swords).
 Bourbon (the) Prince. The History of the Royal Dauphin, Louis XVII. of France. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 202 (Harper & Brothers).
 Bourne (B. F.)—The Captive in Patagonia; or, Life among the Giants. Cuts. 12mo. pp. 235 (Boston, Gould & Lincoln).
 Browne (J. Ross)—Yusef; or, the Journey of the Frangi, A Crusade in the East. With Illustrations. 12mo. pp. 421 (Harper & Brothers).
 Chivers (T. H.)—Memorial; or, Phials of Amber full of the Tears of Love. A Gift for the Beautiful. 18mo. pp. 168 (Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & Co.).
 Cicero (M. T.)—Brutus, edited by Charles Beck. 18mo. pp. 186. Third edition. (Cambridge, John Bartlett).
 Cornyn (J. K.)—Dick Wilson, a Plea for the Maine Law. Cuts. 12mo. pp. 354 (Derby & Miller).
 Cox (S. H., D. D.)—Interviews. Memorable and Useful; from Diary and Memory Reproduced. 12mo. pp. 325 (Harper & Brothers).
 Day (H. N.)—Elements of the Art of Rhetoric; adapted for use in Colleges and Academies and for Private Study. Second edition. 12mo. pp. 306. (A. S. Barnes & Co.).
 Forrest (W. S.)—Historical and Descriptive Sketches of Norfolk and Vicinity, including Portsmouth and the adjacent Counties, during a period of two hundred years; also, Sketches of Williamsburg, Hampton, Suffolk, Smithfield, and other places, with Descriptions of some of the principal objects of interest in Eastern Virginia. By William S. Forrest. 8vo. pp. 496 (Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston).
 Fowles (Rev. J. H.)—The Necessity of Personal Communion with Christ—a Sermon. 8vo. pp. 25 (Philadelphia, C. Sherman).
 Goulding (F. R.)—Robert and Harold; or, the Young Marooners on the Florida Coast—illustrated. 12mo. pp. 422 (Philadelphia, Wm. J. Martien).
 Johns (Montgomery, M.D.)—A Clinical Phrase Book; in English and German. 16mo. pp. 308 (Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston).
 Jones (J. B.)—The Monarchist: an Historical Novel. 12mo. pp. 336 (Philadelphia, A. Hart).
 Larkin (James)—The Practical Brass and Iron Founder's Guide. 12mo. pp. 204 (Philadelphia, A. Hart).
 Matrimony; or, Love Affairs in Our Village twenty years ago. 12mo. pp. 316 (M. W. Dodd).
 Mills (Rev. J. W.)—The Student of Philology. Annual Oration before the Literary Societies of the South Carolina College, Dec. 7, 1852. 8vo. pp. 52 (Charleston, John Russell).
 Myers (P. H.)—The Emigrant Squire. 8vo. pp. 109 (Philadelphia, T. B. Peterson).
 Pell (Wm. W.)—A Guide for the Young to Success and Happiness. 12mo. pp. 130 (D. Appleton & Co.).
 Rodman (Ella)—Flights of Fancy. 18mo. pp. 325.
 John S. Taylor.—The Catanese; or, the Real and the Ideal. 12mo. pp. 172 (Bunnell & Price).
 Roland Trevor; or, the Pilot of Human Life. 12mo. pp. 415 (Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & Co.).
 Schoolcraft (H. R.)—Information respecting the History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States: collected and prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, per act of Congress

of March 2, 1847, by Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL.D., illustrated by J. Eastman, Capt. U.S.A. Published by authority of Congress. Part III. 4to. pp. 635 (Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & Co.)

Smith (J. Augustine).—Preliminary on some of the more important subjects connected with Moral and Physical Science. 12mo. pp. 297 (Appleton & Co.)

Smith (T. L.).—Elements of the Law; or, Outlines of Civil and Criminal Laws in force in the United States, and in the several States of the Union; designed for general use. 12mo. pp. 384 (Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & Co.)

Strain (L. Isaac G.).—Sketches of a Journey in Chili and the Argentine Provinces in 1849. 12mo. pp. 296 (H. H. Moore).

Swissheim (Jane G.).—Letters to Country Girls—illustrated. 12mo. pp. 220 (J. C. Riker).

The Planter; or, Thirteen Years in the South, by a Northern Man. 12mo. pp. 375 (Philadelphia, H. Hooker).

Waterman (T. W.).—Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Chancery of the State of New York, before the Hon. Murray Hoffman. 3d edition, vol. 1. 8vo. pp. 603 (Banks, Gould & Co.)

Watson (H. C.).—Campfires of the Revolution; or, the War of Independence, with original illustrations by Croome. 8vo. pp. 447 (Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston).

Webber (C. W.).—Tales of the Southern Border—illustrated. 8vo. pp. 400 (Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & Co.)

Wilson (Rev. W. D., DD.).—The Church Identified, by a reference to the history of its origin, perpetuation, and extension into the United States. 12mo. pp. 439 (Stanford & Swords).

Winslow (C. F., M.D.).—Cosmography; or, Philosophical Views of the Universe. 12mo. pp. 174 (Boston, Crosby, Nichols & Co.)

Woodworth (Francis C.).—American Miscellany of Entertaining Knowledge. 12mo. pp. 286 (Boston, Phillips, Sampson & Co.)

Wormeley (Elizabeth).—Amabel; a family History. 12mo. pp. 466 (G. P. Putnam & Co.)

TRANSLATIONS.

Löwig (Dr. Carl).—Principles of Organic and Physiological Chemistry. Translated by Daniel Brud, M.D. 8vo. pp. — (Phila.: A. Hart).

Novalis—Henry of Ofterdingen. 12mo. pp. 236 (H. H. Moore).

REPRINTS.

Agatha's Husband—A Novel, by the author of "Olive." 8vo. pp. 140 (Harper's Library of Select Novels).

Bell (Currier).—Vilette. 12mo. pp. 502 (Harper & Bros.)

Coleridge (S. T.).—Complete Works. Vol. II. The Friend. 12mo. pp. 351 (Harper & Bros.)

Coleridge (S. T.).—Works. Vol. III. Biographia Literaria. 12mo. pp. 751 (Harper & Bros.)

Coleridge (S. T.).—Complete Works, edited by Professor Shedd. Vol. IV. Lectures upon Shakespeare and other Dramatists. 12mo. pp. 488 (Harper's).

Crofton (Denis).—Genesis and Geology, with an Introduction by Edward Hitchcock, D.D. 12mo. pp. 90 (Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.)

De Quincey (T.).—Essays on the Poets, and Other English Writers. 12mo. pp. 236 (Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields).

De Quincey (Thomas).—Historical and Critical Essays. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 700 (Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields).

Dickens (C.).—A Child's History of England. Vol. I. 12mo. pp. 283.

Dumas (Alex.).—Isaac Laquedem. 8vo. pp. 32 (Bunnell & Price).

Harry Muir; a Story of Scottish Life, by the author of Mrs. Margaret Maitland. 12mo. pp. 313 (D. Appleton & Co.)

Heir of Redclyffe (the).—By the author of the Two Guardians. 12mo. pp. 636 (D. Appleton & Co.)

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Lingard (John).—History of England, from the last revised London edition, in 13 vols. Vol. I. 12mo. pp. 361 (Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.)

Melville (H., D.D.).—Sermons, comprising all the Discourses published by consent of the author. Edited by Bishop McVaine. 8vo. pp. 500 (Stanford & Swords).

Milton (John).—Poetical Works, with a Life of the author, &c., and a verbal Index to all the Poems. Edited by C. D. Cleveland. 12mo. pp. 688 (Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co.)

Pulasky (Francis and Theresa).—White, Red and Black. Sketches of American Society in the United States during the Visit of their Guests. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 673 (Redfield).

Restoration (the) of Bellef. 12mo. pp. 232 (Philadelphia: H. Hooker).

Ruth—By the author of Mary Barton. 12mo. pp. 400 (Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields).

Taylor (Rev. C. B.).—Truth; or, Persis Clareton. 12mo. pp. 109 (Stanford & Swords).

Thackeray (W. M.).—Mr. Brown's Letters to a Young Man about Town; with the Prose and Other Papers. 12mo. pp. 266 (Appleton's Popular Library).

Thankfulness—A Narrative from the Diary of the Rev. Allan Temple. 12mo. pp. 305 (Stanford & Swords).

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